Fight on to the Last, Drive the Blood Suckers from the East!

Nippon Times

Hold Aloft the Banner Of Holy War and Common Prosperity

No. 15,847 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1943 Price 15 Sen

NANHSIEN FORT CAPTURED BY IMPERIAL ARMY UNIT; CHANGSHA BASE BOMBED

Japanese Forces Advance Toward Paifowkow

REMNANTS FLEEING

Fighter Planes Carry Out Daring Attack on Chungking Position at Lingling

Following the capture of Ishantang, an undisclosed Japanese unit on the left wing, pressing hard upon the enemy's 15th Division, took complete possession of Nanhsien, the base for the enemy's 73rd Army in Hunan Province, at 10:30 a.m. Saturday, May 8, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Meanwhile, another Imperial Army unit, vigorously driving the remnants after the capture of Anhsiang at dawn Saturday, advanced to Paifowkow, located 16 kilometers southeast of Anhsiang the same morning. Our forces are now engaged in annihilating the defeated troops of the 161st and 162nd Divisions which are attempting to flee along a canal by boats.

In the meantime, another Japanese unit, marching from the Hwayung section, Hunan Province, fiercely atacked the Chungking forces belonging to the 5th Division in the neighborhood of Nanshan and pushed as far as Tachengssu at noon Saturday. The same unit, supported by our air units, is now hotly chasing the fleeing enemy.

The Japanese Yoshida, Sakata and other mobile units, which began marching on the early morning of May 5, encircled a number of enemy troops at various places. They have reached a point very near Lake Tungting.

With Anhsiang and Nanhsien, key bases in Hunan Province, already captured by the Japanese units, the Chungking forces are now desperately struggling for escape. Entrapped by our deadly encirclement networks, however, they are being steadily exterminated.

Changsha Raided

Following the successful air-raid on Changchow, Kiangsi Province, Friday, the picked units of the Japanese Army air force launched again on Saturday morning a surprise raid on Changsha, a key base in Hunan Province, and rained bombs on military facilities in the city. Fire was caused at several places, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Again, dive-bombing groups of enemy military installations and barracks near Changsha in the face of furious anti-aircraft gunfire, our raiders completely smashed them.

In the meantime, our undisclosed fighter plane unit attacked Lingling, but not a single enemy plane came challenging.

FLASHES FROM CHINA

The Imperial Forces operating on the northern coast of the Tungting Lake occupied Siaokiawan, stronghold of the 67th Chungking army located 24 kilometers south of Ansiang at noon on Sunday and captured the leaders of the same army including the commander Yu Nien-tze, according to a Domei report from the Hunan Front.

* * *

The vanguard of the Otsu Unit of the Imperial Forces penetrated She-hsien, stronghold of the 129th Chungking division, early Saturday morning and completely occupied the city at noon the same day, in cooperation with the Innami, Sakai and Ishii Units that had entered in from the north, according to a Domei report from an undisclosed place on the southern Taihang Front.

GERMANS GAIN EDGE IN EAST FRONT WAR

All Sectors See Activity as Prelude to Big Summer Offensive

SOVIETS LOSING HEAVILY

Luftwaffe Smashes 16 Red Army Transports Off Azov Coast

With the advent of summer the battles between the Reich and Soviet forces on the Eastern Front have become ever more active, heralding a large-scale summer offensive to be started before long and, at present, the Germans are gaining the upper hand over the Soviets, according to Colonel Ernst von Hammer, a D.N.B. war correspondent who sent the following report on May 8 from the foremost line of the Eastern Front, reports Domei from Berlin:

"With the weather having turned favorable and as the earth has dried up, land and air battles have become active in almost all parts of the Eastern Front.

"In preparation for the future developments of the war, the Soviet forces are striving to strengthen their positions in various areas including the Kuban, Donetz and other sectors. Especially, they have reinforced their tank corps. However, on May 7, they lost as many as 51 tanks.

"This day happened to be a day of bad luck for the Soviets, for they also lost 106 aircraft. Thus, the enemy's attempt to weaken the fighting strength of the German forces on the entire front has been frustrated.

"In the Kuban sector, the enemy was repulsed, after having lost 30 tanks and 740 men who were taken prisoners. In aerial combats, German planes shot down a total of 40 Soviet aircraft while Reich anti-aircraft batteries downed 15.

"The German planes, which discovered enemy troops who were about to land on the Azov coast carried out a bombing raids on the enemy, sinking 16 transports laden with troops and causing eight vessels to run aground.

"The Soviet forces operating in the middle stretches of the Donetz tried to cross the river to the western bank after a severe preliminary bombardment. However, the Germans launched a counterattack and recaptured the position which the enemy had once occupied. In this battle, 263 Soviets were taken prisoners. Seventeen Douglas bombers attacked the Germans but only four German fighters shot

(Continued on Page 2)

57 SOVIET AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN BY REICH

German Bombers Active In Kuban Sector

German military authorities announced Saturday evening that 57 planes were lost by the Red Army on the Eastern Front the same day, according to a Domei report from Berlin.

Out of these planes, 48 were shot down in the southern part of the same front, the statement disclosed, adding that the losses of the Luftwaffe were only two planes.

In other sectors also, the German air force was active. Hundreds of fighters and dive-bombers cooperated with land forces in the Kuban sector and other areas.

BIG LOSS SUFFERED BY CHIANG IN MARCH

Chungking Troops Killed in Action Totaled 20,000 In All

WAR TROPHIES HUGE

War Prisoners and Surrenderers Aggregated More Than 23,700

In concert with violent attacks on enemy air bases by Japanese air units, the Imperial Army units have been developing military operations to exterminate the remnant Chungking forces over the entire areas of North and Central China, scoring great war results at many places. The Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in China Saturday issued an announcement revealing the combined war results as achieved in the month of March, states the Mainichi.

When compared with the war results of February, the number of Chungking war prisoners and men who surrendered in the March campaign made an outstanding increase, by far exceeding that of war dead. This bespeaks the intensifying demoralization and food shortage on the part of the enemy. The absence of field and mountain guns among the war spoils indicates a decline in the equipment of the Chungking forces which depends on other Powers for their supply of such arms.

Meanwhile, our air units crushed such enemy relay air bases as Yushan, Wanhsien and Laohokow, concretely proving our control of the skies of the Continent and sealing the enemy air guerrillas against the Japanese mainland.

The foregoing announcement reads as follows:

"The aggregate war results gained during March are as follows:

"The number of engagements, 3,000; total force engaged, 402,000 strong; Chungking troops killed in action, 20,150; war prisoners and men who surrendered, 23,747.

"The principal trophies include 77 cannon and trench mortars and 600 shells thereof, 391 heavy and light machine-guns and 20,000 bullets thereof, 11,820 rifles and 360,000 bullets, 1,282 revolvers and 5,100 bullets, 11,500 hand grenades, 2,500 bayonets, swords and spears and a large amount of communication apparatuses and clothes.

"Our side lost 666 men.

"The condition of activities of the Army air units are as follows:

"Cooperated with the ground forces from March 1 to 12.

"Sank 16 enemy vessels in the upper reaches of the Chienli River on March 3.

"Machine-gunned military bases and barracks at the Kweilin airfield and smashed the runways of the Yushan airfield and military facilities in the neighborhood on March 3.

"Cooperated with the ground units on March 14 and 15.

"Attacked Wanhsen on March 16, heavily damaging two 600-ton class vessels, sinking 6 large-size junks, setting aflame 2 heavy oil tanks and 1 warehouse and bombing the pier and military facilities of the city. Attacked Patung on the same day, sinking two vessels of the 500-ton class, and seriously damaging one vessel of the 400-ton class.

"Attacked the military facilities, barracks and junks at Laohokou on

(Continued on Page 2)

MAX WINKLER EXPOSES AMERICAN EXPLOITATIONS

Trade Authority Shows U.S. Economic Buccaneering in South America

Max Winkler, noted authority on international trade, exposed American economical exploitations in South America by confirming his illuminating declarations with statistical reports, last Thursday, at the Exporters' Club in New York, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

Max Winkler elucidated in gist as follows:

"The increase of American investments in South America is without fail, accompanied by subsequent increase of trade, whereas in case of American investments in Europe, international trade has registered a marked decrease.

"During the period between 1913 and 1938, an increase of approximately $70,000 in trade volume accompanied every $1,000,000 that was invested in South America in contrast with the increases in investments in Europe which were associated with $20,000 dollar decreases in trade volume for every additional $1,000,000 invested."

Ba Maw Urges Inhabitants of Burma To Crush Foes of Greater East Asia; Thanks Japan for Steadfast Help

Premier Flays Britain for Oppressive Acts, Reminds People That Enormous Responsibilities Have Been Placed on Their Shoulders

Opportunity has opened before the people of Burma, and if they should fail to rise to the great occasions of a new Burma they would be traitors not only to themselves but alike to their descendants.

This statement was made by Premier Ba Maw of Burma on May 8 at Rangoon in a speech at the organization meeting of the Independence Preparatory Committee of Burma of which he is chairman.

The historic meeting was held at noon, attended by all 22 members.

Premier Ba Maw, who has assumed the chairmanship of the committee under an arrangement made by Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Burma area, took his seat, and handed to the members the documents showing their appointments.

Then he addressed the committee, describing the circumstances of the formation of the body and outlining what the Burmese people have got to do if they are to make their independence a reality.

Following the address, the committee discussed the procedure it is to follow in the dispatch of its business.

The meeting came to a close at 1 p.m.

Premier Ba Maw's speech was in substance as follows:

"We, leaders of Burma, are bringing into existence a new State which will have peculiar rights and obligations in the world under a new order. Ours is a task which has no equal in history. We are creating a new Burma and a new nation. We are about to write a new history for our people.

"Burma is at a turning-point in history. If we are to seize at all the opportunity that has come our way, we have to assume responsibilities. When we think of our grave responsibility, the dark past comes to our minds. The past was an interminable succession of defeats and suffering. We were oppressed and persecuted. Some of us were jailed. Others were exiled. Still others were hanged.

"These acts of our persecutors did not dampen our ardor for independence in the least. They but strengthened our resolution to get rid of our oppressors.

"This dark past forms the background of the task which is before the Independence Preparatory Committee.

"We, members of the committee, must not lose sight of those dark days which are now at an end, not to forget the duties we have to do by our people.

"The time has come for us to do what we vowed to ourselves and to our people to do. If we fail in our task, we will be traitors to the Burmese people in all generations. We must not forget the circumstances which are surrounding us.

"I mean to say that we must not forget the fact that the world war which is progressing will determine our fate. We must see that our foes in the War of Greater East Asia are crushed and beaten. We must see that the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which we are building to make possible a new world order is consummated. We must be realistic if we are to make our labors fruitful.

"There is a thing to which I wish to draw the special attention of the committee. It is the spirit of trust. I have Japan in my mind in saying this. The victories which have been scored by Japan in the War of Greater East Asia have made possible the independence of our

(Continued on Page 2)

NELSON PUBLISHES PRODUCTION REPORT

Big Figures Fail to Hide Grave Obstacles Facing U.S. Munitions Output

According to a Washington dispatch quoted by Domei in its report from Buenos Aires, Donald Nelson, Director of the War Production Board, published on May 4 a report on the state of war-time production in America for May and for the first three months of the year.

As in the case of such documents, the report is full of stupendous figures. There is no doubt that the author of the report had intended to create an impression that the wartime productive enterprises in America are making progrees.

The effect of the reassurance the report has is offset by the admission of three facts:

1. There has for some time been a marked slowing down of the pace in the production of munitions.
2. The production of munitions is drawing near to the peak.
3. The shortage above all of copper and iron and that of manpower are getting markedly acute.

According to observers this is the first time that an official statement from the American Government has dealt with the difficulties to be faced by America in increasing the output of munitions.

The Nelson report seems to have shocked the anti-Axis countries which have been relying solely on America to fill their requirements of arms and war materials in the thought that as a producer of munitions America had boundless possibilities.

3 ENEMY SHIPS BLOW UP

Cause of Explosion Ascribed to Sabotage

Two British and one American ships exploded for unknown reasons early Sunday morning in the Straits of Gibraltar, according to a May 9 Domei dispatch from Lisbon, relaying a report from La Linea, Spain.

The wrecked ships deliberately ran ashore to avoid sinking. Four of the crew members were killed in the incident and eight seriously wounded. The cause of the explosion is ascribed to sabotage.

LAWS FOR WARTIME DRAFTED BY NANKING

Civil, Criminal, Rent Rulings Formulated—To Simplify Legal Procedure

Domei

NANKING, May 8.—The Wartime Special Laws Deliberation Committee, organized by the National Government of China with the authorities of the Judicial Administration Ministry, Supreme Court, Finance Ministry, and Industry and Commerce Ministry as members, has completed the drafting of three important wartime laws, namely the Wartime Special Civil Law, Wartime Special Criminal Law, and Wartime Special Rent Law.

The aforementioned bills have been submitted to the Central Political Council.

Subject to the approval of the Council, the laws will be promulgated by the National Government in the near future, thus completing its wartime legislature in the civil as well as criminal fields.

It is revealed that the Wartime Special Civil Law gives special consideration to the simplification of legal procedure.

Under the Wartime Special Criminal Law, acts which may not constitute a crime during peacetime, but have adverse effects in wartime will be included among criminal acts.

For instance, exportation of important materials into territories under enemy control, speculation in war supplies and necessities of life, and destruction of damaging of publicly owned aerial defense structures are included among criminal acts.

Another important phase of the Wartime Special Criminal Law is that certain criminal acts such as arson, burglary destruction of river banks, assault and others during air-raid alerts will be dealt with greater severity than in peacetime.

All criminals infringing upon the Wartime Special Criminal Law will be sentenced at the second trial and denied right to appeal for the third trial.

The Wartime Special Rent Law aims at protecting the lawful rights of both house-owners and leaseholders.

Sumo Tourney Opens

The 15-day Summer Sumo Tourney was started with due ceremony on Sunday at the Ryogoku Amphitheatre, Honjo-ku.

INDEPENDENCE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY BURMESE; BA MAW NAMED CHAIRMAN

Inauguration Ceremony Held in Presence of Gen. Kawabe

GRATITUDE EXPRESSED

Resident Indian People Pledge Full Cooperation and Assistance

Domei

RANGOON, May 8.—Marking a new epoch in the history of Burma, the Independence Preparatory Committee was inaugurated formally here at noon today in the presence of Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in Burma, and political and financial leaders including Premier Ba Maw of Burma.

In the course of the inaugural ceremony, Dr. Ba Maw handed certificates of appointments to the members of the committee who were seated around him.

In an address at the inaugural ceremony, Premier Ba Maw, quoting Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's statement promising independence to Burma, expressed his deep gratitude toward the sincere support of Japan toward Burmese independence and urged self-sacrificing efforts on the part of the committee members.

Thakin Kodaw Hmaing, representing the committee members, responded by expressing the firm determination to cooperate wholeheartedly in order to come up to the goodwill and sincerity of Japan for the construction of a new country.

The ceremony closed at 1 p.m. following a frank exchange of views by the committee members.

Indian Cooperation Pledged

Domei

RANGOON, May 8.—Upon the occasion of the organization of the Independence Preparatory Committee for Burmese independence, the spokesman of the Rangoon Branch of the Indian Independence League this evening issued a statement in which he declared all Indians residing in Burma will extend their utmost assistance in the healthy growth of new Burma.

"As we, Indians, witness the fast approach of Burma's independence, we feel great joy in that Burma's independence also suggests future Indian independence," the spokesman declared.

After praising the sincere attitude of the Japanese toward the Burmese, the spokesman asserted that with the organization of the Independence Preparatory Committee, the State of Burma as an independent country will shortly come into existence.

29 ANTI-AXIS SHIPS SUNK IN N. ATLANTIC

Total of 176,000 Tons Lost by Enemy

Mainichi

BERLIN, May 8.—The sea battle with anti-Axis convoys in the north Atlantic as already announced by the German authorities has ended in an overwhelming victory to the German submarines, claimed the Reich Supreme Command in a special communique issued today, states the Mainichi Shimbun.

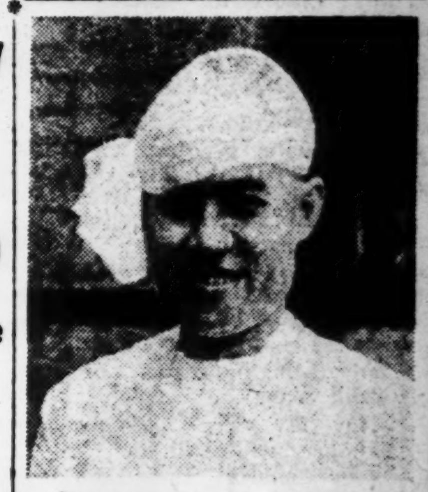
As a result of this sea battle, said the communique, a total of 13 anti-Axis vessels aggregating 74,000 tons were newly sunk by U-boats, and, furthermore, one corvette and two more enemy ships, subjected to direct hits, were heavily damaged.

The aggregate results as scored in this sea engagement which lasted several days include a total of 29 anti-Axis vessels aggregating 176,000 tons sunk, claims the communique.

Wang Attends Ceremony

Domei

NANKING, May 7.—Matriculation ceremony at the Military Training School for newly-enrolled students of the higher military course as well as for the fifth-term group of cadets was held here this morning in the presence of President Wang Ching-wei.



Premier Ba Maw

FREEDOM PROSPECT OVERJOYS BURMESE

Jubilantly Greet Setting Up of Independence Preparatory Committee

MANY PRAY AT PAGODAS

Pedestrians in Rangoon Hail Japanese and Offer to Shake Hands

The 15,000,000 people of Burma were jubilant on May 8, as the Independence Preparatory Committee, got down to the business of working out detailed plans for the independence of Burma.

Their enthusiasm, which was as great as that demonstrated by them when the statement, which would be unforgettable to them, came from Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo promising them independence within the year.

At every street corner in Rangoon, capital of Burma, placards were posted, announcing the completion of the organization of the Independence Preparatory Committee.

There was gladness on the faces of the pedestrians. Strangers congratulated one another upon the opportunity which has opened before the country, which had sunk into deep despair before Japan came to it about a year ago and made short work of freeing it from the British yoke.

With daylight numerous Burmese, young and old, carrying miniature national flags, visited the pagodas, of which there is quite a multitude in Rangoon. The sun shone upon them as they, in an attitude of supplication, offered fervent prayers for the country.

Every Japanese on the streets of Rangoon was ovated by the Burmese pedestrians.

"Thank you. Thank you. Be sure that we will be independent very shortly."

This is the drift of the words Burmese strangers spoke to Japanese on the streets as they sought their hands.

BRITISH ADMIT LOSS IN BUTHIDAUNG ZONE

Bare Occupation of Vital Point by Japanese

The Japanese Forces have occupied a position along the Maungdaw-Buthidaung highway, four miles west of Buthidaung to the east of the Mayu Mountains, it was announced by the British Expeditionary Forces in India in a communique issued on Saturday noon, according to a May 8 Domei dispatch from Istanbul, relaying a report from New Delhi.

Moreover, the Imperial Forces have succeeded in reinforcing their advanced troops, thus creating a direct menace to the Buthidaung area.

New Yokosuka Mayor Named

Yoshizo Umezu, vice-President of the Keihin Fishery Control Association, was elected Mayor of Yokosuka at the special meeting of the Yokosuka Municipal Council convoked on May 8.

General Aung San Selected C.-in-C. of Defense Army

MEMBERS ANNOUNCED

Maung Mya to Hold Home Affairs Post, Thein Maung Appointed Finance Director

An Independence Preparatory Committee to make arrangements for Burma to become independent according to the principle enunciated by Japan was organized at Rangoon, capital of Burma, on May 8 and at once went about its work.

The committee, which is headed by Premier Ba Maw of Burma, is made up of 22 members.

The Administrative Council of Burma is represented by 12 members.

The other members are civilian leaders.

There are six politicians, one lawyer, two businessmen, and one educator.

The 22 members of the committee as announced by the Burmese Administration Council are as follows: Premier Ba Maw, Chairman of Burmese Administration; Maung Mya, Director of Home Affairs; Dr. Thein Maung, Director of Finance; Thakin Tun Thon, Director of Agriculture; Thakin Tun Oke, Director of Forestry; U Hla Pe, Director of Commerce and Industry; U Htoon Aung, Director of Justice; Bandula U Sein, Director of Public Works Recovery; U Ba Ulin, Director of Education and Sanitation; Thakin Ba Sein, Director of Communications; Major-General Aung San, Commander-in-Chief of the Burma Defense Army; Mya Bu, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Thakin Kodaw Hmaing; Dr. U Seto; U Hun P; U Chet Hlaing; Thakin Nu; San C. Po; U Aye; U Thwin Maung; U Mya and U Aye Maung.

Included among the members of the preparatory committee are ten leading Burmese representing the civilian quarters in addition to 12 members of the Burmese Administration, including Premier Ba Maw, who is Chairman of the committee.

Their Careers

Thakin Kodan Hmain is an elder member of the former Thakin Party while Dr. U S eto is the Mayor of Rangoon. U Tun Pe is the former President of the Rangoon University and former Member of the House of Representatives as representative of the Christians.

U Chet Hlaing is former Speaker of the House of Representatives while Thakin Nu is the chief secretary of the Dobama Synyetha Party while San C. Po is the former member of the Senate and a long resident of Bassein.

U Aye is the former Director of Home Affairs and is a leading member of the House of Representatives.

U Mya is the leader of the commercial and industrial circles of Burma. U Aye Maung, former member of the House of Representatives, is another leader of commercial circles of Burma. U Thwin Maung is the former Attorney-General of the Burmese Administration.

According to a Rangoon dispatch to Domei, the composition of the Independence Preparatory Committee is eloquent testimony to the unity among the officials and people of Burma to share the fortunes of their country with Japan.

The Independence Preparatory Committee will be memorable for several reasons.

In the first place, it is unlike any Independence Preparatory Committee which has been organized in any part of the world in the past.

Burma still is under military administration. To remember this is to know the significance which is attached to the Independence Preparatory Committee of Burma. No country has ever thought fit to arrange for a committee to decide on the independence of another under military administration.

The explanation why Japan has moved to grant independence to Burma which is under military administration is to be found in the fact that there are not any forces at work to estrange Japan and Burma and that Japan and Burma are impelled by the idea of cooperating with each other.

In the second place, the committee is made up of members whose pre-

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH MAKES GAINS DURING KUBAN FIGHT

Smashes 30 Tanks, Takes Many Prisoners; All Soviet Attacks Frustrated

Thirty Soviet tanks were destroyed by the German forces on May 7 in the Kuban sector while many Soviet soldiers were taken prisoners, it was disclosed by the German military authorities on May 8, according to a Domei dispatch from Berlin.

The Soviet forces in action on the Kuban Front are gradually enlarging their sphere of offensive operations, but they have been repulsed at every sector by the severe counter-offensives launched by the Germans, these authorities declared.

On May 7, severe hand-to-hand fighting was staged and the German forces destroyed 30 enemy tanks and captured many Soviets.

Local battles have been taking place in the Donetz, Orel and Velki-Luki sectors with the Reich forces continuing to smash the Soviets.

Meanwhile, following up the bombing raid carried out on the night of May 6 on the eastern areas of the British mainland, the Luftwaffe bombed various cities in the western and southern sectors of England on the evening of May 7, achieving good results.

AXIS DEALS SEVERE BLOW TO ENEMY IN TUNISIA AREA

Frustrates Encirclement Attempt—Street Fighting Raging in Tunis

Domei

BERLIN, May 8.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters issued the following communique today with regard to the war situation on the Tunisian Front:

Availing themselves of their overwhelming numerical superority, the enemy forces on the Tunisian Front have continued severe offensive operations but the Axis forces put up a stiff resistance and frustrated the enemy's encirclement operations.

The Axis forces caused severe losses to the enemy in men, and material, but they also suffered some damages.

After pitched battles, the anti-Axis forces entered Tunis and Bizerta. The Axis forces retreated from Bizerta after they had completely destroyed the military establishments there, but in Tunis, street fighting is still going on.

In the meantime, the enemy offensive launched in the southern part of the Tunisian Front was frustrated.

Ba Maw Urges Renewed Efforts

(Continued from Page 1)

people.

"Japan is faithfully performing its promise of independence to our country, and is dealing with our country in the spirit of righteousness. Nothing but the military power of Japan, the political ideas impelling Japan, and the moral ideas which are actuating Japan can save Burma and other countries and races in Greater East Asia.

"Japan came to us to save us. If the new order for East Asia means anything to us, it means that we will be granted the rights which every independent State has.

"If the relationship of Japan and Burma under the new East Asiatic order is to be a clean and noble one, it must be based on a spirit of mutual trust. It is the spirit of mutual trust which we must keep before us always in going about the work of laying the foundations of an independent Burma. If we fail to do that, an independent Burma will remain an idle dream for ever.

"We must have idealism as well as realism. The realization of an ideal of an independent State is possible only in East Asia. The same ideas impelling the nations of East Asia will keep them under the new East Asiatic order. To-day all East Asiatic peoples are sharing one another's fate. And this is the only course left for the peoples of East Asia to follow.

"Lastly, I stress that we are not friendless nor isolated. Dai-Nippon, which is the actual leader of Greater East Asia has offered to cooperate in the closest conceivable manner with us in the performance of our functions. Prime Minister General Tojo once said that Japan had a great wish that Burma would be prompt to acquire all things necessary to an independent State by the display of originality and on its responsibility. Japan has made it clear that it is quite ready to give every help to Burma in the attainment of this end. We shall not forget all this and will proceed with the work of making an independent Burma an actuality."

THE INDIAN MUTINY

86 Years Ago Today India Staged Its First Battle for Freedom—Its Fight Has Not Been in Vain

By KANTHI V. NARAIN

Eighty six years ago today, on the 10th of May, 1857, broke out India's first war of independence or, as the British call it, the "Sepoy Mutiny." That memorable day in modern Indian history saw the birth of a struggle to free Hindustan from the oppression and exploitation of British imperialism which, by the meanest and foulest means ever recorded in history, had spread its poisonous tentacles over a greater part of the country. Today, when that struggle, after more than eight decades since it started, is on the verge of success, and when the disintegration of the British Empire is gaining greater and greater velocity, it will not be out of place here to recall the various causes that led up to that heroic and gallant action of the sons of India.

The uprising was not a mere expression of the dissatisfaction of the hired sepoys of the British army in India but the reaction of a people who had, by now, for over a century groaned under the money-grabbing, oppressive land tax system of the British, their bloody and treacherous methods of annexation of territory and their destruction of Indian handicraft.

In 1765 there were under the administrative authority of the East India Company the three Indian states of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The company was so busily engaged in swallowing greater profits that it neglected the maintenance of equipment and facilities which had been constructed earlier, and even the irrigation system was permitted to fall into disrepair. Moreover, failing to understand the social system of the Indian agricultural community by which it undertook cooperative production to harvest the crop and thereby to pay the land taxes, the company implanted an alien system: that of the English farmer who tilled his land under a system of private ownership. This brought additional burdens upon the farmer, for now there rose another class of land owners who, with other zemindars, agreed to pay the company a certain fixed tax. The company thereupon granted them powers of sale and mortgage of the land. The company's tax collectors levied as much as possible from the zemindars who in turn had the unrestricted power to tax their tenant farmers.

There was a famine of unprecedented severity in Bengal in 1770 and about 10,000,000 Indians were reported to have died, but despite this calamity the company collected its usual taxes.

The minutes of the meeting of the Calcutta Council on May 9, 1770, recorded how more than one-third of the population had died from starvation, and in his report in 1772, Warren Hastings who followed Lord Clive as the Governor of Bengal, stated that despite the huge decrease in population he would equal the income of the previous year. He even boasted that the income for the year 1771 exceeded that of 1768.

The ruthless extortion imposed upon the Indians by the British can be clearly noted from the fact that in the year 1765, during the rule of the Indian Empire, the tax collectors levied only £818,000 from the people. However, the following year, when the administration was taken over by the East India Company its tax income amounted to £1,470,000 and by 1791 it had doubled to £2,680,000.

Thus, a steady drain was continued upon the wealth of India, and all the profits realized by the company were of course sent to England.

Money grabbing being so easy in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the East India Company greedily eyed possible profits from other areas, and with the driving away of the French, Dutch and Spanish rivals from India every year saw the English domination spreading. When the usual methods of corruption and internal machinations failed, the company would resort to force and incite many a bloody incident. Domestic strifes were encouraged, and clashes among the Sikhs, Gurkhas, Afghans and other peoples were stirred up.

The climax to these British activities was reached when Lord Dalhousie, Governor of Bengal from 1848 to 1856, refused to recognize the right of Indian princes to have heirs by adoption, and he ordered that any ruler, who did not have an heir to continue his family, forfeit his land to the company. The territory under British control of 480,000 square miles in 1814 was thus increased two-fold to 987,000 square miles by 1856. By these measures, many Indian princes who had hitherto been friendly toward England became her enemy.

At this point traders and merchants in England who had come to regard with extreme jealousy the great profits of the East India Company and who had succeeded in gaining a strong voice in the British Parliament, especially in regard to Indian problems, managed to have legislations passed, compelling the payment of enormous contributions by the company to the British treasury and finally bringing the territory thus far administered by the company under the jurisdiction of bureaus created by the King of England. This resulted in the company intensifying its extortion of the Indian people.

With the destruction of India's handicraft industry by the killing competition of England's machine-made goods, India was further exploited as a huge market for English goods. And, with the sacrificing of India's economic development, she became the limitless source of raw materials for the advance of British capitalism. These economic factors vitally affected the politico-social administration of the country.

Such ruthless policies by the British resulted in a catastrophic break-down in the social and economic life of the Indians, and the dissatisfaction of the people against English domination finally reached the bursting point.

These were the basic and underlying factors that drove the Indians to make one more final attempt to recover power and drive out the foreigner. So the great revolt was organized secretly, spread especially around the United Provinces and Central India. That the Indians as a whole, irrespective of religious differences, were united to rid the country of English domination is clearly seen from the fact that both Hindus and Muslims took full part in this war.

There were other minor and more immediate causes that served as the spark to bring to the surface and spread country wide the fire that had been lingering underground for a long number of years. One of these was the introduction of a new cartridge whose paper case had to be bitten off to expose the powder to ignite. This paper was greased with the fat of swine and oxen, and therefore unclean alike for muslims and hindus.

Thus broke out the historic war with the revolting of the Indian regiment at Meerut on May 10, 1857. The course of the war and its results are well known and need not be repeated here. But one thing is worthy of attention, and that is the spirit, ability and undaunted courage of one individual, a woman, Lakshmi Bai, Rani of Jhansi. This brave young widow of twenty donned a man's garb and came out to lead the people against the British, finally giving up her life while fighting.

2 Grandsons of Raja of Pontianak Enroll In School at Macassar to Learn Japanese

Domei

MACASSAR, May 7.—Among the newly enrolled pupils of the Macassar Special Public School, which is dedicated to the training of future leaders of the local inhabitants, are Shariff Hassim, age 12, and Shariff Ahamad, age 11, both grandsons of the Raja of Pontianak.

Coming here all the way from eastern Borneo across the seas to learn about Japan, the two young future leaders, accompanied by their father Shariff Mohamad Aecodori and seven servants, looked quite different from their fellow students. Wearing white shirts, short trousers and sport shoes, the youngsters look very refreshing with their fair complexion.

"When we enter School we will study very hard and learn much about Japan," they cheerfully said.

Expressing delight over the enrollment of his two sons, Shariff Aecodori stated that their grandfather had encouraged them to study hard and learn all they could about Japan so that they might be able to work in the future for the interest of Japan as well as to become leaders of Pontianak.

He said that he was grateful for the Japanese rule in Borneo where the local inhabitants are now working cheerfully under the Japanese administration. Shariff Aecodori denounced the Dutch for their attempt to keep the people oppressed and for their denial of humane treatment to the inhabitants.

Within less than a year since the establishment of Japanese rule, the Japanese have provided far better schools for the inhabitants, he said, than the ones established by the Dutch during their many centuries of rule. The Japanese, moreover, have provided the people with special educational facilities for the training of resident leaders, he said, pointing out that nothing else delights the people more than this.

COMPILATION PLANNED OF JAPANESE CLASSICS

100-Volume Project Undertaken by Nippon Literary Patriotic Association

Ardently desiring to serve the nation through literature, the Nippon Literary Patriotic Association has recently decided to compile Japanese classics in 100 volumes on a ten-year project, reports the Asahi.

The same Association since its inauguration in June last year has been making necessary preparations to undertake the enormous task of compilation, and is now ready to commence its work from September. That the Japanese classics will be introduced afresh to the public with comments and appendix by authorities through the new project is cause for favorable comment throughout literary circles.

The hundred volumes are to include not only literary works, but thoughts, history, religion and scientific matters as well. The first fifty volumes will contain main classical works which must be read by all the Japanese while the second half will comprise referential and technical works. Thus, the first half will cover the Ancient Chronicle, Manyoshu, the Shinto Ritual Prayers, the Historic Tales of the Taira Family and of the Minamoto Family, the Teachings of Wang Yang-ming, and various posthumous works during the Meiji Era and others. The second half is to be prefaced by the collection of the Imperial Rescripts and poems of Imperial composition and be divided into four parts, the first and the second parts of the Ancient Times, the Mediaeval Age, and the Modern Times.

The work is entrusted to a special committee including Dr. Senichi Hisamatsu, Dr. Takao Yamada, Shinkichi Hashimoto, Nobuo Origuchi, Yukichi Takeda and others, authorities on Japanese classics, totalling 23.

23 LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS TO LET ATHLETIC GROUNDS

Twenty-three organizations in Tokyo, consisting of banks, firms and civilian bodies, will open their various athletic grounds for the use of the general public as the result of consultation held on Wednesday of the responsible persons of the various organizations and the heads of the Healthy Citizens' Bureau and the Tokyo Physical Training Department.

The grounds proffered number 19 track fields, 28 baseball grounds, 81 tennis courts, two swimming pools, 15 basketball courts, seven volley-ball courts and eight football grounds.

Responsible persons will be appointed in the neighborhood associations, factories, firms, stores and so forth, who will supervise the athletic and training meets under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Physical Training Department.

Meanwhile, preparations are now under way to expedite matters for the inaugural use of the grounds early in June.

Big Loss Suffered By Chiang in March

(Continued from Page 1)

March 17.

"Cooperated with the ground forces from March 18 to 29.

"Bombed the military barracks at Lishuicheng on March 30.

"Attacked the Kweilin airfield, causing 10 enemy warplanes to escape and also attacked the military installations at Lishui on March 31.

"The total number of our planes employed reached 838. They daily engaged in reconnoitering, attacking enemy forces on the ground and co-operating with our ground units."

Germans Gain Edge In East Front War

(Continued from Page 1)

down 14 of the enemy raiders in less than 20 minutes, while another plane was shot down by machine-gun fire.

"South of Orel, the Red army attempted to penetrate the German positions along the distance of four kilometers but their plan was completely frustrated by the counter-attacks of the Reich forces. In this battle the Germans destroyed nine enemy tanks, captured hundreds of Soviets, shot down 36 enemy planes and also captured many heavy and light guns.

"In a battle against the Soviet forces which had launched an offensive west of Velki-Luki, the Reich forces destroyed a total of 12 enemy tanks including five of the T-34 type and captured 200 enemy soldiers as well as arms."

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Manila Hails Tojo's Visit

General Hideki Tojo, Prime Minister and concurrently Minister of War, reached Manila on May 5 for the purpose of inspecting the military situation and the military administration in the Philippines, as well as of holding a frank exchange of views with Jorge B. Vargas, Chief of the Executive Commission.

Accompanied by Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, and his suite, Prime Minister Tojo was welcomed by Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines, Chief Administrator Jorge Vargas, Supreme Adviser Shozo Murata and other high officials.

At the giant Citizens' Gratitude Rally, held in Manila on the following day, Prime Minister Tojo brought renewed hope and joy to thousands of his listeners, when, in his address made at the gathering, he again referred to the Japanese Government's aim of honoring the Philippines with independence if the Islands would substantiate its cooperation with Japan.

Enemy Transports Sunk In Southwest Pacific

Dealing another telling blow to the enemy who is already suffering from a dearth of shipping, Japanese submarines, in the latter part of April, torpedoed and sank two enemy transports in Southwestern Pacific waters.

Because of the repeated retaliatory action of our submarine and air units, the sea area of the Southwestern Pacific, the scene of major fighting between the Japanese and American navies has been turned into the grave of American warships and other vessels, with the result that the enemy's plan of resistance against Japan is falling to the ground.

Meanwhile, Imperial Navy Air Units swooped down on Port Darwin on May 2 and inflicted heavy damages on the enemy military establishments there, besides shooting down 21 enemy fighter planes without suffering any damage on our side.

Mobilization Plans Adopted by Cabinet

The Cabinet at its regular meeting on May 3 approved three more plans for the strengthening of the nation's fighting power submitted by the Planning Board. They are: (1) the 1943 industrial productivity expansion plan; (2) the 1943 electric power mobilization plan and (3) the plan for the enforcement of national mobilization. These are supplementary to the two plans adopted by the Cabinet on April 30, namely, the 1943 material mobilization and the transit mobilization.

The new plans for the mobilization of materials and communications are intended to put the collective fighting strength of the nation on the highest possible plane. They are of such potency as to enable Japan not only to counter successfully the enemy's offensive organized mainly on his enormous productive power but to get over the present decisive stage of the war as successfully. It follows, therefore, that the road to victory lies along the smooth execution of these programs by the united efforts of the entire nation.

Japan Scores Huge Success in Shansi

Imperial Headquarters, on May 1, announced the crushing on all sides of Chiang Kai-shek's 24th group army, numbering 80,000, which had been entrenched on the Shansi-Honan provincial border, and the Chinese Communist troops, numbering about 15,000, active on the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border. The annihilation of the enemy troops have thus brought the spring campaign to a successful conclusion.

About 5,000 dead bodies were abandoned and about 7,600 taken prisoners. The main war trophies consisted of 19 guns of various kinds, about 200 heavy and light machine-guns and about 4,000 rifles.

Resources Council Is Established

In order to assure close contact with the Army and Navy, the Technical Affairs Board and other related Government offices in the efficient utilization of the various mineral and industrial resources of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has established an East Asia Resources Utilization Council to function under its jurisdiction.

The Council will have 11 subsidiary councils, each devoted to specific resources and composed of officials of the kotokan rank of the Government services concerned and men of learning and experience at large. Their work will be to conduct research and recommend measures for the utilization of the various mineral and industrial resources of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

President Wang Ching-Wei Greets 61st Birthday

President Wang Ching-wei of the the National Government of China greeted his 61st birthday on May 4 amid the heartfelt felicitations of the people of New China who are now being led toward the consummation of the War and the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by their sagacious leader.

President Wang had thrown himself heart and soul into the Chinese revolution, and after treading a thorny path, had finally come to lead his people toward the resurrection of China. In the three years, since the return of the capital to Nanking, a period that witnessed the reconstruction of the nation, recognition by the world Powers, participation in the War of Greater East Asia and the return of concessions and extra-territorial rights, President Wang devoted himself to the great task assigned to him with ardent patriotism and an unwavering determination.

Foe's Air Strength In Pacific Weakens

Lieutenant-General George S. Kenney, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis air force in the Southwestern Pacific, who returned to his post in Melbourne recently after a brief sojourn to Washington for the purpose of recruiting more men for his forces, voiced dismay upon discovering the feeble remains of the anti-Axis air force due to the severe attacks staged by the Japanese Forces.

Kenney lamented that the anti-Axis air force in the Southwestern Pacific is now numerically inferior to the Japanese Air Force in this area, since it is extremely difficult for the anti-Axis air units to replace their lost planes. Kenney's statement attests that his mission to the American capital has been a complete failure as sufficient aid is not yet being supplied to ease the plight of the anti-Axis forces in Australia and in the Southwestern Pacific.

U.S. Concedes To Coal Union

The coal mine strike in the United States which threatened to spread was suspended on the morning of May 4 when the workers went back to work. The settlement of the coal mine strike is generally regarded as the wholesale victory for John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

A Washington dispatch reveals that American Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, simultaneously with the announcement of approving an increase in wages, met newspaper men and stressed that the Government took the present step at its own discretion.

Navy of U.S. Fears U-Boat Activities

United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, at a recent press conference, again warned that German U-boats may possibly intensify their activities.

"The sinking of anti-Axis shipping by German submarines in Atlantic waters has waned of late," Knox declared. "However, as the activities of undersea craft are liable to sudden changes, it is quite possible that they will be intensified at any moment."

It may be recalled in this connection that Secretary Knox some time ago reluctantly admitted that the shipping losses suffered by the anti-Axis nations during the year 1942 reached the astounding total of 12,000,000 tons.

Names of Members Of Committee Bared

(Continued from Page 1)

occupation is the prosperity of Burma.

No group has been gathered together in Burma in the past whose members were fired more to national service than the Independence Preparatory Committee.

The credit for the fact that the strongest conceivable group of men to decide upon the independence of Burma has been assembled goes to Premier Ba Maw and to the military administration which has been helpful to him in every way. The Premier's personality was a dominant factor in the readiness with which the members accepted their heavy responsibilities. Manifestly the members thought that by coming forward they would be requiting the good will of Japan toward Burma as demonstrated in its move to make the Burmese a free and independent nation.

Vichy Moves Justice Organ

The French authorities in Paris announced on May 8 that a part of the Justice Ministry of the French Government had been removed from Vichy to Paris, Domei reports from Paris. The step is regarded as a prelude to the removal of the French Government to Paris.

Economical
Men's Suits
Phone or write
S. OKUBO
High Class Tailor
KOBE:
No. 1, 3-chome, Sannomiya
(Tor Hotel Road) Tel. San. 785
YOKOHAMA:
No. 7, Nippon Odori
Tel. Hon. 3140

STATT KARTEN.
Die glueckliche Geburt eines gesunden Toechterchens zeigen hocherfreut an
MARIA WICHMANN geb. Redlich
WOLFANG HICHMANN
Yokohama, Yamate 34B 5. Mai 1943.

SUNTORY WHISKY
A GOOD QUALITY STRAIGHT WHISKY, FREE FROM IMPURITIES

KANASAWA HOSPITAL, KOBE
Direktor: Prof. Dr. K. Kanasawa (Von Universitaetsklinik Kyoto)
Chirurgie d. Bauch-und Brusteingeweide, besonders Appendicitis, Gallenstein, Gastroenterale Operation, Hernia and Analerkrankungen.
4 Tiome Schogundori Naka, Kobe.
(Auto bus: SCHINOHARA MINAMIMATI)
TEL. MIKAGE 2236

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

AMAH seeks position in foreign family of two, preferably German. Wages and other terms upon interview. Write to Box 48, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

AMAH or housekeeper. Woman with best references, seeks position in small foreign family or bachelor's household. Box 40, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WOMAN cook seeks position immediately in small foreign family. Has working experience in German family. Apply Box 44, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

PROFESSIONALLY working lady wants to rent from May 15 in Tokyo a furnished room, with or without meals, or a small flat, eventually as messmate. Please send offers to Box 721, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Real Estate for Sale

KARUIZAWA house for sale: Beautiful two-story house, 15 rooms (100 tsubo), with 500 tsubo lot, furniture and all necessary household effects included. Price very moderate. Apply Box 45, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent or Sale

HAYAMA. Modern, fully furnished, foreign style house in own grounds leading to beach, modern sanitation, two bathrooms, garage, screened windows and loggia. Apply Box 39, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

FILM camera Kodak, 8 mm. Kodascope projector, both new. Apply Box 49, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GOLF: Good secondhand sets. Bobby Jones and others. Also sets for ladies. Box 43, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku Tokyo side street off Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1488.

Instruction

JAPANESE lessons given by well-experienced teacher. Translation work accepted. Please apply Box 30, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE taught by experienced private teachers. Inouye School of Foreign Language, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, opposite the Imperial Hotel.

SPANISH and Portuguese lessons given by Japanese experienced instructor. Also translations. Exchange lessons for English accepted. Please apply Box 41, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho., 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 2 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-[illegible]

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M. D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kanda 25-1968. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

Singapore Assignment

By TATSUKI FUJII

(All Rights Reserved by the Author)

Nippon Times has purchased the newspaper serial rights of Singapore Assignment, one of the most fascinating and informative books written since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Its brilliant author, Tatsuki Fujii, is Domei Staff Correspondent in Shonan and was formerly managing editor of the Singapore Herald. He was arrested and interned in Singapore following the outbreak of the War and was later shipped to India. In Singapore Assignment Mr. Fujii vividly recounts his experiences in Japan, Singapore and in India.

Chapter IV

British propaganda efforts before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia provided an interesting study. As the Pacific situation deteriorated, the Ministry of Information and the Department of Information joined in efforts to belittle the strength of the Japanese. They insisted that Japan was not strong enough to fight both Britain and the United States and that the so-called A.B.C.D. encirclement would keep the Japanese out of the war.

Such Far Eastern experts as Sir George Sansom, who headed the Far Eastern Bureau of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare stationed in Singapore, repeatedly warned the British officials that Japan was fully prepared to fight but all his sincere efforts went unheeded.

As Japan's intentions became more apparent, the British officials futilely tried to enlist the support of the Asiatic masses—but here they received cold reception. Furthermore, they tried to combine propaganda in English for both British and Asiatics which was a grave error.

The British Ministry of Information employed one of the largest staffs in Singapore for their propaganda work which included loudspeakers throughout the city, travelling vans and posters—but to no avail. In conjunction with the work of the British Ministry of Information, the British Broadcasting Corporation finally decided to build a strong station in Singapore—they sent experts and technicians, but too late. The 100-kilowatt station at Pasir Panjang was incomplete because the war in Europe had disrupted transportation facilities. Such men as Eric Bell of the B.B.C. endeavored to put the British Malayan Broadcasting Corporation on a sound basis—they failed because they did not understand local psychology.

Then, the appeal to the Chinese population was made in the guise of "Aid for Britain is aid for Chungking." Posters of Winston Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek were put up throughout strategic centers but overseas Chinese apathy to Chungking was just as great as their indifference to Britain.

In the Army, the Scot, Aussie and Cockney did not understand the Pacific situation. Their enemy, they had been told, was Germany. Now they were informed that the enemy was Japan. British Army officials tried to conceal the fact that blundering politics had brought Britain on the verge of a war in the Far East Most of the troops knew that Britain was fighting for her very life in Europe and in Libya and they wondered why war was looming in the Pacific.

Lectures on Japan, classes in the Japanese language were given to the officers—but all of them were started too late to be of value. In bayonet practice, Japanese names were affixed to the dummies, so that the soldiers might develop some hatred of the Japanese.

Pamphlets and circulars were passed around the soldiers depicting the physical differences between the Japanese and the Chinese—so that they could be on guard for parachutists but the soldiers simply laughed at the idea.

British propaganda backfired in Singapore. The officials had so imbued the local population with false confidence that when they tried to muster an adequate civilian defense, all their efforts were ignored.

Even after December 8, the British propaganda efforts were clumsy and crude. When the first Japanese bombers raided Singapore, they informed the public that they were German Messerschmidts piloted by German pilots—even using German bombs. Later, they admitted that the planes were Japanese, only the pilots were German. Still later, they conceded that both the planes and pilots were Japanese but German-trained and inspired.

Such propaganda efforts simply made the British officials look ridiculous. The apparent confusion of the British only evoked amusement—for by this time the Asiatics had resolved that if war came to Malai, let the British fight by themselves. They would simply look on. After all, there was no need for the Asiatics to defend Singapore for the British Imperialists, they reasoned.

In order to fully understand the situation in Singapore before the war, it is necessary to study the psychology of the local population, and the various conflicting elements in the social pattern. During my pre-war years in Singapore I made it a rule to meet as many types of people as possible and to join them in all manners of activities—it served to the advantage of the Singapore Herald and was stimulating as well.

In addition to my social contacts with British officials, American businessmen and visiting journalists who usually foregathered at the Raffles Hotel lounge, the Adelphi or the Coconut Grove, I developed contacts with several younger British officials who might be of use. Going around with these individuals gave me entry to many groups which otherwise were inaccessible.

After 5 p.m. on any week day evening, the Raffles Hotel lounge was the center for that "short" drink before dinner which often lasted into the night. Here I was in constant touch with such men as Victor Keen of the New York Herald Tribune who spent some four months in pre-war Singapore, Harrison Forman, N.B.C. commentator, and Clive Turnbull, able roving correspondent of the Australian Associated Press. Often I gave them new tips which proved the basis of their dispatches to their respective newspapers. And it was not infrequent that I made suggestions which were incorporated into their interpretations of the Singapore scene.

In this way, I worked on the psychology of the average working journalist who wanted information but did not know how to go about getting it in a strange city. The average British journalist in Singapore was slow and naturally they turned to me as a news source. They fully realized that many of my tips were pro-Japanese in nature and others most critical of British administration, but considered them newsworthy for inclusion in their dispatches. Oftentimes, they would quote the editorials of the Singapore Herald and in turn, they often allowed me to reprint their dispatches in the Singapore Herald. In this way, I was able to publish criticism of British inefficiency but under the protection of well-known foreign correspondents. Having once passed the dispatches, the censors could not very well rescind the ruling.

The Singapore Herald utilized the services of Englishmen on the staff. Their principal value to the newspaper was in getting contacts at the exclusive European clubs to which the Asiatics were not admitted. The first one, Frank Love, started with the Singapore Herald at its inception and continued until I took charge as managing editor. The other was Stanley Jones, a British journalist of 20 years standing in the Singapore Colony. He had been assistant editor of the Malaya Tribune and the Straits Times. A brilliant journalist, Jones' one failing was drink which had caused termination of his services at the other newspapers. I took full cognizance of his shortcoming and utilized his caustic writing—for in his sober moments, Stanley Jones was easily the outstanding editorial writer in Singapore. In addition, his long standing and residence in Singapore, brought many useful contacts.

Among those whom I best knew in Singapore were Pat Cauvin, a Rhodesian-born Britisher, who was deputy immigration official, and David Peck, assistant Posts and Telegraphs engineer. Cauvin and Peck lived on top of Fullerton Building which housed the main post-office, the Singapore Club and various official departments. The penthouse was one of the spacious quarters provided for Government employees.

Pat Cauvin, incidentally was the immigration officer who greeted me by name upon my arrival in Singapore and later transferred to Padang Besar on the Thai-Malai frontier. He was most interested in things Japanese.

David Peck was a quiet, easy-going type of official. He did not warm up to me as did Frank Love and Pat Cauvin. We shared a weekend bungalow at Kampong Loyang, just off Changi Point, on the Strait of Johore, facing Pulau Ubin where the Japanese made a decoy move in the landing operations during the siege of Singapore.

At this weekend bungalow, we would often invite others and engage them in interesting discussions of British life in Singapore and frank criticism of conditions, free from the incumberences of official eavesdropping. Some of the discussions proved extremely informative.

During the Christmas of 1940, in company with these British officials, I made a trip north to Kuala Lumpur, Malacca and Seremban spending several days at Port Dickson—here again the presence of these Britishers gave me worth-while contacts.

In addition to these British officials, I made the acquaintance of several British officers attached to the Loyal Regiment stationed at Alexandria barracks. All of these Loyal Regiment officers had been commissioned from the British Territorials after the outbreak of the European War.

One spoke of the Dunkirk debacle, another had gone through the horrible German raids on London in the winter of 1940 while the third had spent some time previously with the Indian Army on the Northwest Frontier. In an atmosphere of sharp intelligence, we would often discuss vital topics of the day. They afforded a good insight into the psychology of the British Army stationed in Singapore.

Another was an Australian lawyer who had studied law at Oxford as a Rhode Scholar and now was flight lieutenant in the R.A.F. at Seletar. He was married to a newspaperwoman on the staff of the Malaya Tribune and he often added his point of view to our interesting discussions. On all occasions, we made it clear that no military topics would be discussed for our mutual security but nevertheless it was apparent from the tone of their conversations that there was a good deal of discontent within the British Army ranks.

From these conversations I learned of the peculiar social structure within the British Army, which was later admitted as a weakness, wherein officers and non-commissioned men could not go about together. The sacred precincts of such social centers as the Tanglin Club, S.C.C. and S.R.C. were barred to the ranks. Nor were non-commissioned men able to accompany officers to the movies, thus, as was once the case, two brothers could not go to the same theater together—nor even have dinner together.

There was the instance of a Harrow "Old Boy" who had graduated from Oxford—but since he chose to fight in the ranks rather than accept a commission, he could not dine at Raffles with his social equals while an uncouth farmer from Queensland was able to—merely because of his stripes.

With the arrival of the Australian troops, the friction in the Singapore garrison increased. The Highlanders had no use for the Loyals and the Manchesters—and the Highlanders numbered the crack Argyll and Sutherlands, Gordons and the Seaforths who had been withdrawn from Shanghai. Later, the East Surreys came to Singapore and so at the outbreak of war, the permanent garrison consisted of three English regiments, and three Scottish regiments. The remainder of the British troops were called the Emu—Emergency Military Units—which was largely composed of untried troops under the leadership of Territorial officers—so the enlisted men had nothing but contempt for their officers.

In the numerous cafes and bars along Jalan Besar and Lavender Street, the Scots and the English and later the Australians got into so many brawls that it was necessary to give leave to different regiments on different days. The Australians were resented alike by the Scots and the English because the "boys from down under" received higher wages. Better accommodations were provided and Australian residents in Singapore established the Anzac Club for the Aussies and New Zealand troops.

That is why in the course of the fighting, different sectors were assigned to the Australians, Scots and English troops while the Indians were forced to take up the dangerous Jitler line which bore the brunt of the initial attack.

One officer jokingly told me:

"Unless there is a war damn quick, it might be necessary to stage field maneuvers in Malaya somewhere and let the Scots and the Australians go at it with real ammunition."

This indicated how serious was the rift between the various troops

The Australians resented the social ostracism of British troops and therefore kept much to themselves. There was a close comradeship with the Australians in Singapore, particularly the race-track element—for jockeys and trainers were all Australians—and the Australian troops. At the cabarets and at other social functions, the Australians kept to themselves.

Another point of discontent was the inadequate entertainment facilities for the troops, both British and Australians. As the Yankees in Chungking now complain that they miss their "beer, ice-cream sodas and women," so these British troops both officers and men complained of the attitude of the British.

"They tell us that there will be no war and still they do not allow us to have our womenfolk join us. And they do not allow us adequate relaxation."

The attitude of the British plutocrats toward the troops was particularly bad. In the old days the British civilians had tolerated the presence of troops in Singapore—when there was no threat of war. And the same condescending attitude prevailed, much to the resentment of the soldiers. In the older days, garrison troops were usually professional soldiers but since Dunkirk most of the officers were men in high social and political standing—much superior to the ex-London policeman and scrubwoman that made up the Singapore society.

"We have come out to Singapore to fight because England is in danger, not to fight for the British Empire so that these social and economic outcasts can wallow in luxury," one officer told me. This portrayed the typical attitude of the intelligent British officer.

The Australians did not want to fight Japan. There is no reason why an understanding could not be reached, they often declared. That was why the Singapore Herald was widely read by these individuals—the Straits Times reflects not British opinion, they bluntly declared, but the money-mad imperialists who have brought about the present world war.

Cyrano's Restaurant on Orchard Road was the center of such bitter talk that it was ruled out of bounds for British and Australian troops. Likewise, British officers were discouraged from going out to Coconut Grove out at Pasir Panjang because it was the center of the American social life.

Cyrano's Restaurant on Orchard Road was the center of such bitter talk that it was ruled out of bounds for British and Australian troops. Likewise, British officers were discouraged from going out to Coconut Grove out at Pasir Panjang because it was the center of the American social life.

These officers were told to stay at the Cricket Club, Tanglin Club and the Swimming Club where the interests of British industrialists and capitalists could be expounded into them.

"Narrow-minded British colonials," the officials often told me. "It's good to be able to talk and think sanely—like here in your home."

Meanwhile, the British officials were having difficulty with the Chinese population. In the early days of the China Affair, a number of Communists were brought into the country to organize anti-Japanese demonstrations—but later, many of them had turned against the British.

Once in, these Chinese Communists caused no end of trouble. It was necessary for the British to bring in Chinese secret agents from Hongkong and Chungking to handle Chinese opinion. A number of these British-educated Chinese were given large funds to keep the Chinese in line but it was useless.

When I first came to Singapore several Chinese who worked in the Singapore Herald's composing shop had been assaulted while Japanese stores in Middle Road had been stoned by unruly Chinese terrorists. In the early days of the European War these same Chinese turned against the British and they were unable to cope with the opposition of their own making. For the Overseas Chinese who compose the bulk of the Chinese population in Malai were not interested in European politics nor in Chungking machinations—they merely wanted to carry on their business undisturbed. At heart they sided with Japan in the Pacific issue because they longed to right the injustices and persecution suffered at the hands of the British colonials.

Many of the Chinese were forced to make contributions to Chungking but always in the form of Charity Cabarets and Entertainments—never directly because the Chinese were not that interested in Chungking. Later, the British came out with the slogan, "Help For Britain is Help for Chungking" but this campaign also fell flat because the Chinese had even less interest in Britain.

Typical of the Chinese attitude was that of Dato S. Q. Wong during a discussion in the Singapore Municipal Council on the purchase of cement. It appeared that the bid made by a Japanese firm was the lowest.

Dato Wong declared that the Municipal Councillors were businessmen—and not politicians; if Japanese cement was the lowest bid, as businessmen they should buy Japanese cement and not British cement. But the British majority overruled him—as was usually the case in Municipal Council meetings, for there were only a handful of Asiatic representatives against the overwhelming number of British officials and non-officials.

There were a few Chinese with definite pro-British leanings who had gone to English schools and learned to ape insidious Anglo-American customs. Others were Chungking agents who attempted to foster a "support Chungking" movement but which was not very successful for the apathy of the Asiatic population countered all such efforts.

The Jewish population, while Asiatic, were pro-British. They supported British war funds, etc., because they made money from business transactions with the British and were large landowners and feared to jeopardize their positions.

Such people as the Davids, Elias, Alkaffs and Alsakoffs continuously aped the British manners and customs, because they did not know any better. They gave large parties and invited British officials and military officers because they believed that they were enhancing their own positions.

The Indian population, divided into the laboring class and the merchants, stood apart from the social and political storm around them. However, some of the Indian newspapermen and political agitators who had been deported from India felt keenly the ignomming of being deported from one's own native country.

There were a number of intelligent Indian lawyers, doctors, teachers and newspapermen. A number of the Indians were ardent Christian clergymen and workers. Since most of the laboring class came from South India and the businessmen from Bombay, there were differences of languages and customs, as much as between the Cantonese and Fukienese and those from North China.

The indigenous Malais had not reached social and political maturity. In fact, the bulk of the Malai population in Singapore came from various parts of Indonesia. Many came from Sumatra and were only given the opportunity to hold down menial jobs as motorcar drivers, officeboys and gardeners.

A few of the Malais were of better class; connected chiefly with the ruling families in Malai. But as in usual Indonesian countries, there was a tremendous gap between the lower classes and the ruling class—a middle class simply did not exist in the Malai community.

So with these few exceptions the bulk of the population remained indifferent to the rising tide of war. The Chinese residents had been in Malai for many generations—many of them had had humble forefathers.

It is said that many self-made men in Western countries had their start as newsboys—selling newspapers on street corners of London and New York. In Singapore, many of the Chinese financial "towkays" were once laborers. By toil and sweat, honest or otherwise, they rose to economic plutocracy and social affluence.

The average Chinese in Malai went through the local schools, passed what was known as senior Cambridge or high-school examinations and went into business. A few attained scholastic excellence as Queen's scholars and studied in England. Others, scions of the wealthy also traveled to Europe and to America for higher studies. But on the whole, higher education for the Chinese consisted of attendance at Hongkong University or else St. John's in Shanghai.

In business, these Singapore compradores were indispensable. In the large European import and export firms, as chief clerks, storekeepers and accountants, the Malai-born Chinese were efficient and conscientious.

There were a good proportion of foreign-educated Chinese lawyers, doctors and dentists. Others operated shops, cinemas, restaurants and amusement halls. As in up-country Malaya, it was the English-speaking young Chinese with but a smattering of native Cantonese or Fukien dialects who were the progressive, ambitious young businessmen.

Usually, they occupied the weekday with business, evenings at the cabarets and weekends at one of the many Chinese clubs throughout the city. In sports there was the Straits Chinese Recreation Club, the Chinese Swimming Club etc. They were enthusiastic sportsmen and fielded strong hockey, football and cricket teams. The local Chinese were enthusiastic patrons of the Singapore Race-course, played mah-jongg and danced at cabarets. Theirs was a simple, well-rounded life, typical of the overseas Chinese.

There were the usual round of gossip, of unsavory affairs with cabaret girls but eventually they settled down to married life with wives either chosen by their parents or a girl of their own tastes. They read English-language books and magazines, dressed in the latest American fashions, not because they admired the Anglo-Americans but because this was what they had been taught at English schools.

But at home, these Chinese were orthodox Chinese. I have been invited to many homes by young English-speaking friends and found that the home was strictly disciplined by parents who adhered to Chinese traditions and mode of living. Food, usually consisted of Cantonese, Hylam (Hainan) or Fukien cooking—although in many homes these Chinese dishes were supplemented by Malai curries and spices.

Roughly speaking, the Chinese population in Singapore consisted of the Cantonese laboring class, the servants and amahs; Hylam houseboys and waiters, Cantonese and Hylam coffee-shop and stall owners; Fukien business and professional men (doctors, lawyers and dentists) who came down from Shanghai and Hongkong One might even include in the group from Shanghai, the cabaret girls who had migrated south in search of fortune—many marrying and settling down in Singapore.

In sharp contrast to the Chinese, there was the Eurasian population Now Eurasians throughout the world are commonly accepted as those of mixed European and Asiatic blood. In India, they are known as Anglo-Indians and in Ceylon as Dutch Burghers. They grew out of the mating of Portuguese, Dutch and British with various native races. In Singapore, the largest part of the Eurasian population was of Portuguese and Dutch descent while there was only a sprinkling of Chinese Eurasians—for somehow the Chinese did not mix with the Europeans, save in such large population centers as Hongkong and Shanghai

Such being the case, these Eurasians of Portuguese and Dutch blood included a wide range. It is erroneous to consider them alike in temperament, mode of living and in language. In the upper strata were the lawyers, doctors and businessmen who were almost like the Europeans in appearance, speech and mode of living, save for ostracism of blood. Then at the other end of the scale were the third and fourth generation Eurasians who had almost become Malais—spoke nothing but Malai and lived in the outskirts of the Malai kampongs. Many of them became police constables and firemen. Even among them, only a few had pale complexions while usually they were swarthy and dark. There were a few Anglo-Indians in Singapore who preferred to be associated with the Indian community rather than with the Eurasian group.

In the middle was the Eurasian clerical class who, like their Malai-born Chinese colleagues, worked in European shops, import houses and factories. They would ape, as far as their financial standing would allow, the European life. The girls, if fair complexioned wanted nothing better than to marry a European, be he a drunken British beach-comber or ordinary British Army private.

A number of comely Eurasians became cabaret dancers, waitresses and shop-girls—their one undying ambition was to marry a European but they usually ended up by marrying one of their own kind. Many of them affected Dorothy Lamour hair-dress and slightly bizarre make-up, but on the whole the Eurasian girls were pretty, healthy and cute.

The Eurasians did not get along too well with the Chinese because the Chinese had their own racial pride while a great many of the Eurasians considered themselves better than the Chinese because of that drop of white blood. While there was no outward rift there was a good deal of petty racial squabbles.

The British considered the Eurasian as below social considerations—even below the Chinese, Indians and Arabs which antagonized the Eurasians no end. The difficulty with the Eurasians was that their community lacked social, financial giants—to which the British alone acknowledged among the Chinese, Indians and Arabs.

The Eurasians had their own Singapore Recreation Club on the opposite side of the Municipal Padang from the Singapore Cricket Club, fielded excellent hockey, cricket and football teams. Many were mechanically inclined and found suitable employment at the Singapore Airport and Seletar Naval Base.

In the days just before the outbreak of the Pacific War, when the cBritish were unable to fill the ranks of the Volunteers and mechanical crew for the R.A.F., it was the Eurasians who responded. They believed that in the British ranks, they would get better treatment than that accorded in civilian life.

The girls found that many low-class British privates would take them out to dinner, the cinemas and the cabarets. Most of the Portuguese Eurasians were conscientious Catholics and stern parental obstacles forbade the Eurasian girls from making any illicit liaisons with the British soldiers.

When war clouds became more threatening over Malai skies, the British officials pleaded for the Asiatic population to cooperate with them. But the Chinese, Indians and Eurasians remained indifferent. Even promises of equality in the ranks refused to stir the apathy of the Asiatics who had long remembered the British oppression and discrimination.

Only in the Ambulance Air-raid Precautions and Auxiliary Medical Corps were there any noticeable results for the intelligent Eurasians and Chinese. They were loathe to bear arms against Japan. The British promised additional gasoline allowances and promises of extra food rations to those who joined one of the various services. I think, on the whole, it was the thought of their helpless countrymen during raids, that prompted the Chinese, Indians and Eurasians to cooperate reluctantly with the British officials.

Despite all the precautionary measures, A.R.P. drills, etc., it was an ill-prepared Singapore that found itself embroiled in war.

On that historic December 8, the air-raid siren sounded only after the roar of Japanese bombers had faded into the distance. Street lights were on full while every house was unshaded. Precautions went unheeded and the populace crowded into the streets at the first sound of bombers.

Air-raid shelters were only for the rich. The Government refused to erect public shelters and so only the Europeans and rich Chinese and Indians had the protection of private shelters. It was decreed that at the first sign of raids the public evacuate the congested areas of Chinatown—but the crude attap huts in open fields hardly offered adequate shelter and many preferred to remain in the city or else take up residence in the outlying districts.

Thus, the appalling social and passive defense chaos in Singapore during the siege was the sole fault of the British officials. Coupled with the attitude of British troops who were resentful of British officialdom and the Asiatic population who remained indifferent, the defense of Singapore was futile and the results of foregone conclusion.

Alfred Duff Cooper and his wife, Lady Diana, had been sent out by London to investigate the situation in Singapore but local officials were loathe to allow any dictation from London which would only bare their incompetence. So they entertained the Duff Coopers until it was too late to take any action.

The Governor, Sir Shenton Thomas, did not even go out to meet Duff Cooper to make that startling admission over the radio that the Prince of Wales and Repulse had been sunk because of differences of authority between Sir Robert Brooke-Popham and Admiral Sir Tom Phillips.

And when Prime Minister Winston Churchill refused to have a public inquiry on the fall of Singapore, he was well aware that public revelation of the true facts behind its fall would result in a great shock to the anti-Axis camp. True, the real reason behind the fall of Singapore were equally as powerful as the reasons for the collapse of France.

(To Be Continued Next Monday)

IKAO HOT SPRINGS
Azaleas in May and June
Finest hot mineral spring in Japan to drink and to bathe in.
HASHIMOTO HOTEL
Tel. No. 35. H. Hashimoto, Prop.
Rates ¥17.00 up including full food, taxes, tips, etc.

When in Kobe
Stay in Quiet Comfort
In Kobe's finest hotel
Rooms with bath & phone
From ¥8.00 Up
Selected place for Banquets & Weddings
Excellent Service
Cable Address: TOR KOBE
TOR HOTEL, Kobe
K. YUASA, President.
A. MILDNER, Manager

Nippon Times

Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachiku, Central P.O. Box 144, 252, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Naka-ku. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00 Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1943

India's Historic Inspiration

Indians throughout the world today are celebrating a great day in their national history. In India itself and in other lands under British coercion that celebration is perforce being observed secretly and silently in the individual hearts of the suppressed populace. But in Shonan and Burma and in many other parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere where Japan's feat of arms has driven away the fear of British intimidation, the Indians are celebrating openly and exultantly with rallies and demonstrations.

It is altogether fitting that these celebrations should be held, for today marks the anniversary of the outbreak of the Indian Revolt of 1857. It is true that the Revolt eventually failed, but none the less it was the most determined blow which the Indian people have ever struck against the power of British imperialism in India. At a time like the present when once more the march of events offers the Indian people an unparalleled opportunity to strike against their hereditary oppressors, it is fitting that they should take precept and inspiration from their heroic moment of the past.

Although the British try to belittle the significance of the event by calling it the Sepoy Mutiny and by making much of the exotic episode of the greased cartridges, the Revolt was no mere military uprising but a revolution on a national scale. For when the Indian garrison at Meerut repudiated their British officers on that hot Sunday evening in 1857, they precipitated a mass movement which swept over the greater part of the whole vast sub-continent. A movement of such proportions naturally had deep underlying causes, and these causes were the grave political, social, and economic evils created by the British imperialistic onslaught on India.

The year of the Revolt came close to marking the climax of the encroachments of the British East India Company. A mercantile company frankly out for no other goal then profits for its English stockholders and loot for its English employees, it had already taken over the best part of India and was rapidly threatening to gobble up the rest of the country. It usurped the powers of government, maintained its own army, fought its own wars, dispensed its own brand of justice, and extorted its own fabulous taxes. It destroyed the Indian body politic, it mercilessly exploited and squeezed the Indian populace, it completely upset and deranged the traditional agrarian economic system of the country, it undermined the cultural and moral structure of Indian society. No wonder the Indian people were forced to rise in a frenzy of desperation!

Unfortunately the Revolt failed, because the might of the British and the ruthlessness of their measures of suppression were more than the Indian people of that day could withstand. And that failure doomed the Indian people to another 86 years of British oppression, an oppression which has continued with unabated rigor in its essential feature of exploitation for English benefit despite the substitution of company rule by various government schemes of administration and despite deceptive promises of future changes.

But the Revolt was not altogether in vain, as the demonstrations of today prove. It showed that the Indian people are capable of heroic, determined action on a national scale. It showed that the Indian people are capable of striking terror into the hearts of the usurping English.

Today, world events are once more bringing to a head an Indian revolution. Never in the three hundred years of British tyranny over India has the situation been so favorable for success as now should the Indians rise again. For the situation is incomparably more favorable than in 1857. So today, as the leaders of the Indian people plan and preach for another revolution, this time a successful revolution, the martyrs of 1857 furnish an example and an inspiration. Their spirit, incarnated in the Indian patriots of today, if given free rein may at long last yet bring to India the independence which she so ardently desires.

In Unity Lies Victory

Unity, between a government and a people and among nations, is an absolute prerequisite for the attainment of victory in war. Unity means solidarity, common aims, and where it exists, there is real strength. The presence of unity in the Axis camp makes for powerful fighting power, coordinated action militarily, politically and economically. The lack of unity in the Anglo-American camp can be seen in the bitter recriminations, the mutual jealousy, friction and jarring ideological differences which have prevailed since the outbreak of war.

Power-thirsty America schemes, plans and pushes its way toward usurping the position once held by Britain, while Britain fights bitterly to retain the last remaining vestiges of its crumbling empire. The Soviet Union angrily cuts off relations with the upstart Sikorski Polish regime in London. The United States accuses the Soviet Union of not "appreciating" the American attitude, criticizes Britain for not being properly thankful for American lease-lend aid, hits Britain for attempting to carry on its tradition of imperialism and openly voices its resentment of British snobbishness. Britain retorts that if it were not for its resistance in the earlier part of war, the war would have ended long ago, that as a matter of fact, British aid to America is appreciably greater than American aid to Britain. Australia and Chungking protest violently that they have been neglected, that they have been carrying on the war for the United States and Britain without proper reward, that they have made tremendous sacrifices and that they deserve a better deal. Rebel French leader De Gaulle, who feels that as the pioneer rebel he should be in full charge of the outcast French, resents the presumptuous assumption of power by Giraud, who takes a high hand because he has more troops than De Gaulle. The Soviet Union, which probably has the most legitimate room for complaint, clamors for the opening of the much-promised second front.

Roosevelt's envoy William Philipps goes to India and reveals that the Viceroy of India has refused to let him meet Gandhi and the other imprisoned Indian leaders. Soviet Premier Josef Stalin politely declines to attend the Casablanca conference. Chungking's military envoy Hsiung Shih-hui goes to Washington and comes home disappointed, resentful of the cold American attitude. American soldiers voice loud disapproval of the "high-hat" British servicemen, and the British troops condemn the "noisy Yankees." The Aussie soldiers do not get along very well with either the British or the Americans, and vice versa. And so it goes on.

The anti-Axis countries have crowded on to the same sinking boat for various reasons, but there is no unity to speak of, no real cooperation in the prosecution of the war and no common purpose. Each anti-Axis country has its own distinct set of war aims which it strives hotly to defend from the criticism of its partners in war.

Even within the borders of each of the anti-Axis countries, divergence of opinions, political feuds and ugly mud-slinging are apparent. England and Australia have their opposition factions which stingingly rebuke and criticize their governments for the series of blunders committed in the conduct of the war. British conservatives still shake their heads over British imperialism's strange alliance with Soviet communism. Lord Beaverbrook and others of his ilk demand the immediate opening of the second front, while the more cautious government officials fling accusations against the hot-headed "trouble makers."

In the United States, Roosevelt and his lieutenants are the constant recipients of complaints: complaints about the rising cost of living, the disastrous defeats, the stupid censorship of war news, about future war plans and strategy, about the drastic shortages in strategic materials and foodstuffs and a hundred and one other things. The Administration, paced by such flaming, vitriolic flag wavers as Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Secretary of War Henry Stimson, answer all accusations by indignantly voicing doubts about the "patriotism" of their critics and issuing a trembling denial of all charges. American capitalists demand more profits. American workers demand higher wages, housewives demand more foodstuffs, American armies abroad moan for more supplies, farmers belligerently request higher prices for their goods. Everything goes to make up a sordid picture.

The framework of a war structure has been set up by the anti-Axis Powers, but it is a tottering, ill-planned, ill-conceived structure that is bound to collapse when the going gets hard. In the face of the determined, smoothly carried out joint efforts of the Axis nations, the all too obvious lack of unity among the Anglo-American countries will inevitably prove fatal to them.

SCARCITY OF VITAL MATERIALS ENDANGERS U.S. WAR PROGRAM

High Cost of Reproduction of Labor Power Is Another Weak Factor in American Production

By SHIGETO TSURU
(From the Kaizo)

Simultaneously with the declaration of the War of Greater East Asia, there was a large scale switching over in American economy. Previously, Alvin H. Hansen had said that "if the nation should be suddenly plunged into war" the annual national expenditures would probably reach its extreme limits of $30,000,000,000 to $40,000,000,000, but the new budget submitted by the President to the Congress one month after the start of hostilities, asked for $56,000,000,000 for military use alone, and in his message to the legislative body, he set the well known gigantic goal for war production.

"More butter" through the making of "guns," which was the national defense economy view of Hansen and others, soon disappeared into thin air, and it became the problem of Hobson's choice, "guns or butter."

One may see the progress of the American military production from the following table, showing the index of production.

	Industrial prod.	War prod.	Warexp. (In $100,000,000)
1940 (July) ..	100	100	1.76
1941 (Dec.) ..	132	539	18.50
1942 (Dec.) ..	179*	2,135	61.25

* Figure for October.

With July, 1940, when it is said the nation entered upon its war preparations, as the base, the industrial production had at the end of last year increased by .80 per cent, but the munitions production had multiplied by 5 times to the time of the declaration of war, and last year had increased by 21 times, and the monthly war expenditures, which in July 1940 did not reach $180,000,000, had by December, 1941, come to 10 times that figure, or $200,000,000 a day.

At the same time, the trend of civilian production, when estimated after taking into consideration the effect of the rise in prices, reveals the following change:

1940	third quarter	....	100.0
1941	first ..	....	107.5
..	second ..	....	106.5
..	third ..	....	106.0
..	fourth ..	....	100.6
1942	first ..	....	96.8
..	second ..	....	91.0

In other words, the peak had been reached in the first quarter of 1941, followed by a gradual decline.

In the background of the turnover in production, by studying what we may regard as the weak points of military production in American economy, must we establish a firm basis for our judgment.

Rubber, Chrome, Tin Scarce

In the case of the United States, one may have to list the very low level of self-sufficiency in two or three vital resources as one of the weak links in war production. At present, taking the American continent, North and South America, as one unit, there is the greatest scarcity of rubber, chrome and tin. Pre-war figures in the rate of self-sufficiency of all three were close to zero, with rubber only 4 per cent of total consumption, chrome 19 per cent and tin 25 per cent. Although she has boasted repeatedly that she would overcome the shortage by the use of substitute materials, stock supply, and by public collection, according to information recently received, the situation in the case of rubber is said to be becoming extremely acute. The Secretary of Commerce, last April, said that from 300,000 to 350,000 tons of synthetic rubber would be produced annually, but from present estimates, it is expected to reach only 205,000 tons at the most. Even with the 500,000 tons of carry-over from previous stock supply added to this, it is far from the minimum of 1,000,000 tons set as necessary for military purposes. More recently, it is said that the Americans are planning to prohibit the operation of 7,000,000 civilian automobiles and thereby try to accumulate 250,000 tons of rubber, but one is inclined to feel that they are being a little too optimistic on that score.

The other mechanical shortcomings to be found in American production is the "margin of waste." More specifically, it is the waste which results from having to conciliate all things with the political inertia of the "democratic" form of government. For example, in the transportation of war materials, militarily and economically, it is obviously wisest to leave such matters as the most appropriate port to use for the purpose up to the heads of state, whose judgment would of course be the most reliable.

But, last spring, the businessmen of one port, for the "prosperity of their city," started a political movement to bring their port to the attention of the government, and even after their intrigues had materialized in the form of an official announcement to that effect, they did not cease their activities. The necessity for compromising economic efficiency and military plans with the internal political demands of the nation may be thus compared to the extravagance of leaving wide margins on a sheet of paper, and is certainly a costly weakness in their war production.

Suffers Loss in Steel

This is a factor which cannot be put down in specific figures, and is thus often overlooked. However, the loss suffered by the United States in the matter of steel production is clearly shown by the following illustration. The government last May, placed the national necessity for steel at 120,000,000 tons, and emphasized the immediate need for the building of proper facilities to meet this demand. But the Dunn report, evidently representing the interests of certain business groups, stated that 90,000,000 tons was sufficient, and as a result greatly delayed the enlargement of factories. Therefore last year, even the 90,000,000 tons was not produced, effecting thereby the manufacture of synthetic rubber which did not reach the half-way mark. The American public is beginning to realize the crying need for immediate action, as shown by the Truman report, but there are still a number of traces of the political inertia.

Another weak point is the high cost of the reproduction of labor power. The economic theorist would say that labor is one factor of production, and that it may be reproduced economically, or uneconomically, and that in the time of slave economy, this type of labor reproduction had been considered the cheapest. In more recent society, the reproduction of labor power is considered to be outside the economic cycle, and it has become part of the process of what we commonly call "consumption" (not the purchase of consumers' goods).

And as it is not only a step in that process of labor reproduction, but has an end in itself, forming a part of the aim of human existence, one cannot deny that it is every uneconomical. That the common standard of living is very high is also one way of saying that the consumption aspect of labor reproduction is expensive. That is, for the application repeatedly of the same amount of labor, the American worker has become accustomed to enjoying more and more volume of consumption.

In America, a greater portion of the national income must be assigned to civilian consumption in order that there would not be an adverse effect upon the production of the nation. It has been estimated that $500 is the average sum used by the American family. Thus, in the distribution of national production, in ratio to the great civilian use, there is that much more curtailment of military production.

There's Limit to Production

I will not go into details here concerning the magnitude of American productive strength, but we must as a nation realize that in order to strike down a country which is putting all its energy solely into its productive capacity, we must carry this war to the point where our enemy nation will reach its limits in production and not be able to go a step further. We must push on until it has used up all its supply of warm clothes and is forced to shiver in the cold.

America, who says that she will by the end of this year have 10,000,000 men in her armed forces, must reach the limits of her production some time. When this will be, I think, can be estimated by calculating the total production of the nation, subtracting the amount essential to civilian consumption, and then adding the approximate volume of stock supply used.

Taking into consideration the mobilizable labor, the longest possible working hours for the American worker, the total national income of that country annually was $100,000,000,000, calculated from the average price level from 1935 to 1939. Now, last year's national income, estimated with the same price level was $96,700,000,000, showing that the limits of the greatest possible expansion of that income has been reached.

With the limit set at $100,000,000,000 and the volume of consumption at $45,000,000,000, the amount of national income which may be put at the disposal of military production is $55,000,000,000. On top of this, since capital consumes 15 per cent of the total national income the amount actually at the disposal of war production is $70,000,000,000 which, on the basis of the calculated price level at the end of this year would be around $100,000,000,000. Although these figures are not exact, they prove that the ceiling has been reached by national income, that the $100,000,000,000 set for this fiscal year in the budget will mean the capital will eat into the national income to the extent of 15 per cent.

America is rapidly running out of her supply of war clothes. Nearer and nearer draws the day when the Japanese people will be able to concentrate all their strength on striking down the enemy.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Roosevelt and Bolivar

To the Editor:

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace of the United States and President Roosevelt's Special Envoy to South America declared in some of his public speeches during the course of his "good-will" tour, that the purpose of his recent visit was to make real the Bolivarian conception of Latin American unification.

Such assertions must sound as a downright blasphemy not only in South American circles, but in all countries of the world having an accurate conception of the history and political developments of the countries founded by Spain, and of their sorrowful tragedy in the midst of their economic distress, their lack of productive means and the rapaciousness of their leaders. On the other hand, it must also sound incredible to all those having a clear understanding of the arrogant dictates issued by the strong men of the United States, who, from the dominating positions attained through their power, are mere spectators taking advantage of every opportunity to tighten the iron ring around those countries they intend to enslave.

We, of course, come across many inexplicable deeds in the course of these crucial periods of war crisis. The impudence of some world powers goes beyond limits. The United States to justify or confer an idealistic pattern to its obvious design of exploiting the South American republics is transgressing, at present, the boundary line of decorum by invoking the name of one of the most illustrious advocates of American independence, namely, Simon Bolivar.

Bolivar was a liberator, although a visionary as well.

When Napoleon's armies compelled the powerful legions of Spain to fight one of the most glorious episodes of her history, a positive desire of attaining independence and freedom began to take shape amongst the Ibero-American peoples. This sentiment was invigorated by the doctrines of the French Revolution which, just when it was thought on the verge of being militarily extinguished in France, was beginning to blossom in the remote countries of the western hemisphere.

It was during that epoch that unforgettable patriots rose in Latin-America. Every one of them had received a Spanish education. They belonged to Spanish families in whose residences were still to be found the old emblems of the land of Cid. But the Indian blood circulating through their veins, the very air they breathed and the superior and unconquerable sentiment toward their native land, forced them to fight against Spain.

This struggle was not motivated by hatred, nor was it due to any conflicts arising between Spain and her colonies. It obeyed only biological reasons which govern the disintegration of new organisms from the main body upon reaching an adequate development. Such an attitude is comparable to that of children who, upon becoming of age, break away from their parents occasioning quarrels which are easily forgotten, and as time goes on, the love of the sons towards their parents turns into profound tenderness.

Therefore, Bolivar as well as those who followed him in his colossal enterprise, did not stand up against Spain but simply in favor of South America. Bolivar fought courageously until the complete independence of the South American republic was achieved. In addition to that, he also laid the legal and cultural foundations for those nations which enabled them to make proper use of the freedom which he conquered with his own effort and sacrifice.

But Bolivar was also a visionary. When he glanced prophetically over the uncertain expanse of the Future, he sensed the misfortunes which the countries he had founded would be made to endure. Bolivar realized that the problems to be faced from the outset by the newly-born states, were to be those connected with their political stability and economic development, with their sources of wealth and constant training of their own energies. But more than anything else, he understood that in order to ensure liberty in the Latin American countries, it was necessary to found them upon the basis of a solid and indestructible unity. Thus he advocated very strongly the federation of South American nations under a single flag, to be guided by a sole creative impulse, mostly because he had a premonition of the internecine wars which were later to take place in South America at the instigation of their powerful neighbor of the North whose sole aim was to become wealthy at the expense of South American nations.

His doctrine advocating the Union of the Latin American countries was called "Bolivarism" which symbolizes not only Bolivar's ideals, but the Hispano-American conception of establishing a union politically independent from Spain.

A long time afterwards President Monroe considered it necessary to proclaim a new doctrine which was to become known as "Monroeism," with its familiar slogan: "America for the Americans."

This doctrine is, however, the antithesis, the negation of the Bolivarian doctrine. It is the most preposterous sophism ever proclaimed by a politician to the world.

Thus every one of us will come to realize how absurd it is for Mr. Wallace, following Roosevelt's dictates, to attempt to comprise in the same thought two entirely contradictory idealogies: Bolivarism and Monroeism.

R. T.

May 8.

DARK CLOUDS ARE SWEPT AWAY BY JAPAN FROM ASIATIC SKIES

Empire Supplants Anglo-Saxon Selfishness With Mutual Love of Mankind

By SOHO TOKUTOMI
(From the Koa no Taigi)

Japan is a country of light. It was sinister Anglo-Saxon clouds which had beclouded the horizon. The present War of Greater East Asia is a war for clearing the East Asiatic sky of these menacing clouds. This work has already been achieved to a large extent, due to the Brilliant victories scored by the Imperial Forces on land, in the sea and in the air since the outbreak of the present hostilities. However, as the old saying has it, there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, and there should be no slackening of effort or determination on our part.

Needless to say, the present War of Greater East Asia is the biggest war in history; it is on a scale incomparably greater than the Sino-Japanese or the Russo-Japanese War. To fight either Britain or America is a very serious matter, and Japan is now fighting both of them.

The Anglo-Saxons are naturally haughty and fancy themselves the best race in the world. Since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the history of Britain, it is true, was a history of victories or a history of conquests at least down to December 8, 1941. In the Elizabethan age, Britain defeated the Spanish Armada at sea and, on the Continent, Marlborough, Winston Churchill's ancestor, annihilated the French at Blenheim. At Trafalgar Nelson made an imperishable name and at Waterloo Wellington won immortal fame. Britain was known to have lost some battles, it is true, but she emerged victorious in every war she fought.

However, in the War of Greater East Asia, which she wantonly provoked by forming the so-called ABCD encirclement against Japan, she has suffered such a series of crushing defeats as she has never experienced in her history.

Not only in Europe but in the East also, the British arms won a great distinction before. For instance, General Gordon's army in the Taiping Rebellion of China was called the Ever Victorious Army. In wealth, in culture and in armed strength, Britain was believed to be powerful enough to control Asia single-handed. This Britain is now banded with America, the richest country in the world, against Japan and so the formidableness of our enemy may well be imagined.

Democracy Is Rotten

America and Britain boast of democracy, but their democracy is rotten—rotten to the core. Democracy may have something to command it when it is fresh, but rotten democracy is the most abominable thing in the world. British democracy had been kept from decomposing up to the middle of the 19th century, but it got completely rotten in later years. How far British democracy was down in the slime at the time of the first World War is vividly described by Lloyd George, the then British Prime Minister, in one of his books. According to him, British laborers were more inclined to fight their statesmen than their enemy. They were more interested in overthrowing their own Government than in defeating their enemy. It appeared that they would be satisfied so long as they got their wages increased through the pressure brought to bear on the Government, not caring a straw about the fate of their own country. Such a nation could not possibly win any war. The British leaders knew that bluff was the only weapon with which they might still injure their adversary and had free recourse to it.

Now, it is by no means an easy task to clear the sky of East Asia completely of dark Anglo-Saxon clouds, so that a flood of light may be shed all over this part of the world. Mere victory in war does not bring such a result. We can hardly say that East Asia is free from Anglo-American influence because not a single American warship or not a single British soldier is left in it any longer. The influence which they have assiduously implanted in East Asia during the past 300 years cannot be eradicated so easily. I mean that the spirit which they have implanted is too deep-rooted to be undermined in a day. Mutual concession or compromise is not necessarily a bad thing, but we should not for a moment think of compromising with America and Britain. We must fight out the present war to the bitter end. We must crush them completely. They must be eliminated, root and branch, as otherwise there will certainly be a gradual resuscitation of their influence.

We must be armed with both centrifugal and centripetal forces in administering East Asiatic affairs in a manner befitting the leader of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. By centrifugal force is meant the spread of the Japanese Kodo spirit far and wide as Japanese influence is pushed farther and farther afield, while centripetal force means the force of attracting to Japan all races, all peoples and everything else. The power of attraction is particularly requisite in Japan at the present juncture. First and foremost, we must endeavor to make Japan the center of East Asia. To be the center of East Asia is to be the light of East Asia.

As water flows downward, all peoples must be made to come to Japan as naturally. In order to attract all in this way, Japan must first make herself a model country in East Asia. Just as a shop must have a good stock of commodities for sale in order to enjoy good custom, so must Japan have everything good to offer to those who come to her. Japan must make herself a country to which other Asiatic nationals come to study, to trade, to receive medical treatment and to enjoy themselves. Japan must have high educational institutions, well-equipped laboratories, splendid museums, big hospitals, magnificent art galleries, solemn places of worship, etc., etc., which Asiatic peoples may visit or utilize for their own benefit. Moreover, the Japanese people must treat all Asiatic peoples with their characteristic kindness and fellow feeling.

Must Win Hearts

Then and then only will Japan be able to become the center of East Asia. To drive the enemy out of East Asia is one thing and to win the hearts of all Asiatic peoples is quite another. The simple achievement of the task of driving away the enemy is not enough to make Japan the center of East Asia. We must supplant Anglo-Saxon selfishness, individualism and materialism by mutual love of mankind, which is the quintessence of the Japanese Kodo principle, and we must see that the East Asiatic atmosphere is permeated with justice and ethics. This is what is called the light of East Asia or the light of the world into which it will gradually develop.

Anglo-American justice and humanity is only make-believe. While sending missionaries to Asiatic countries, on the one hand, they make no scruples about selling opium to Asiatic peoples, on the other. Herbert Spencer, the famous British scholar, in condemnation of British hypocrisy, went so far as to declare that it was a mistake for Britain to send missionaries to the East. To tell the truth, he cynically remarked, it would be positively to Britain's benefit to have missionaries sent to it from the East instead. Britons themselves are thus disgusted with the doings of their own country. When the Opium problem was under debate in the British Parliament, Palmerston, citing from the Bible the passage, "Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also," had the audacity to say that there was no reason why Britain should refrain from smiting the left cheek turned toward her.

In the British opinion, they are at liberty to sell opium or any poison to the Chinese, so long as they have their missionaries doing their work in China. We cannot possibly go hand in hand with such unscrupulous people. Nay, we must positively drive them out of Asia at least.

The brilliant victories so far achieved by the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia mark the completion of the first stage of the campaign against the Anglo-Saxons, but the second and third stages have yet to be dealt with as successfully. In order to surmount many difficulties lying ahead we must be imbued deeply with the Kodo spirit, and be ever ready to give our all for the sake of our State.

The history of Greece shows that when, after the repulse of the big Persian army by Greece, Athens gained hegemony over the Strait States, she collected heavy taxes from these States and used them exclusively for the replenishment of her own defenses. The strong fortresses she built may have been impregnable to enemy attacks, but the heavy taxes exacted from her friends alienated all of them. Nothing is more important for us than to try to make Japan a model country and the Japanese a model nation so that all Asiatic peoples may hold Japan in high regard and love.

Fight on to the Last, Drive the Blood Suckers from the East!

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight, Defend and Win, No Matter How Long the War

No. 15,847 TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Manchoukuo Emperor Returns To Capital After Long Tour

Domei

HSINKING, May 9.—Completing a tour of inspection in southern Manchoukuo, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo arrived at Hsinking Station at 6:55 p.m. today, it was announced by the Imperial Household Ministry at 7:20 p.m. today.

His Imperial Majesty left Mukden at 8:25 a.m. Arriving at Penhsihu Station at 10:15 a.m., His Imperial Majesty was pleased to visit the Penhsihu Colliery and Iron Works.

At 11:10 a.m., His Imperial Majesty was pleased to visit Wanhsi Park to view the city and old battlefields.

Later, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to call at the Miyahara plant of the Penhsihu Colliery and Iron Works to inspect the manufacturing of pig iron.

At 12:25 p.m., the Imperial Train started from Penhsihu Station for the capital.

Press Comments

Monday, May 10
MAINICHI—Enemy Camp in Turmoil
ASAHI—Chiang Resistance Collapsing

Enemy Camp in Turmoil

MAINICHI—The discord between the Soviet Union and the Polish refugee regime is getting more serious and making unceasingly complicated developments. The statement made by Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs A. J. Vishinsky has made clear the fact that the Soviet Union does remain decidedly antagonistic to Sikorsky's Polish refugee regime. From this it can be seen that it will be quite impossible, although America and Britain are so trying, to have the Sikorsky regime brought down to its knees awhile to please Moscow and thus patch up the complicated situation.

Then, what kind of regime whose establishment is to be brought about will prove serviceable to alleviation of the aggravated Soviet-Polish relations? Premier Josef Stalin, answering a question posed by a London Times correspondent on May 6, is reported to have said that he desires "re-establishment of a powerful Polish regime." However, it is perhaps a serious mistake to try to find in this reported statement of Stalin a key to adjustment of Soviet-Polish relations.

The Soviet Union is not inclined to give away the West Ukraine or West White Russia, both of which were former Polish territories and which the Soviet Union made its own territories in the autumn of 1939. Anent this problem, the Pravda, a Bolsheviki organ, insisted that the Soviet Union "cannot permit intervention of a third Power as to revision of the Soviet western frontiers" and that this question "must be decided in accordance with the necessity of the Soviet Union." Again, the Soviet Government caused Tass to state that "a prior condition necessary for restoration of Soviet-Polish friendly relations is to have the Polish regime renounce its policy to govern the Ukraine and White Russia.

Again this, what the Polish regime had to say, as Sikorsky declared, was for Poland to keep all the territory it had possessed until September, 1939 when the German-Polish and the Soviet-Polish wars broke out.

These two stands taken by the Soviet Union and the Polish refugee regime respectively present a great disparity between them. Whatever Polish regime there may be brought into being, so long as the Poles do not give up a policy to restore their lost territory from the Soviet Union, their claim will remain absolutely incompatible with that of the Soviets.

The question is not limited to Soviet-Polish relations. Hence, the Anglo-American flurry to cope with the situation with some temporizing measures. Roosevelt is reported to be sending Joseph Edward Davies, former Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., to Moscow to see Premier Stalin and pave the ground for a Stalin-Roosevelt talk. One report adds that Britain is being asked to send a representative to Moscow to take part in the Stalin-Roosevelt talk. The Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union have world views which are fundamentally incompatible with each other. Mere conferences, how often repeated, would be found to end in disagreement.

There is no longer any need for us to know what reply America and Britain will give to this demand of the Soviet Union with respect to the Soviet-Polish relations to perceive clearly the fact that the feeling of reliance hitherto reposed by the Polish and other refugee regimes in America and Britain has now been completely lost. That Poland in the autumn of 1939 decisively accepted the challenge of Germany to fight was only because it naturally expected that the aid of Britain, its ally, would be readily forthcoming. But Britain did forsake this expectant Poland. Such an attitude did Britain indeed assume toward Poland which had at that time so yet enjoyed a status of a perfectly independent State.

We are not thinking at all that we shall win victory in the current war by merely taking advantage of this confusion in the anti-Axis camp. However, how this situation will develop hereafter will be to us a matter of no small interest.

Chiang Resistance Collapsing

ASAHI—The three campaigns now being staged in North China have become clear through an announcement of the Imperial Headquarters that they are really one concerted large-scale heroic operating which aims to overthrow the enemy base for creating disturbances in North China and eradicate the stealthy movements of the enemy.

The main strength of the only army under the direct control of Chiang Kai-shek in North China has been smashed in only about 10 days at the hands of the Imperial Forces with result that its fighting power has been fundamentally destroyed. The crack units forming the pivotal force under the command of the Communist leaders on the other hand, have been completely encircled, and our iron cordon is now being steadily compressed. Through the wise strategy and valiant fighting of the Imperial Forces, it is anticipated that glad tidings will be given out by the military authorities in the near future. Hot weather is now prevailing in North China and fighting is being conducted in the Taihang mountain zone. To the great hardships now being endured by the officers and men of the Imperial Army operating in hot weather and in the steep mountain region, we are in a very heavy debt of gratitude.

The significance of the present North China campaign was clarified by the statement of the Press Section Chief of the North China Expeditionary Force on May 7. Here we wish to point out that from the facts as contained in the foregoing statement, it was discerned that the tottering state of things in the enemy camp in the final stage of fighting against Japan was vividly revealed in the course of the present campaign.

The Chungking regime is pinning a hope on final Anglo-American victory and is urging a long-term warfare. However, the main factor that determines the feasibility or otherwise of a long-drawn-out war is solely the fighting morale of the nation running in parallel with the totality fighting power at home. Chungking is emphasizing the possibility of a long-term war on account of foreign aid and topographical advantages on its own side. However, this is merely of a secondary or still lesser importance.

On the other hand, according to a talk of the Chief of the Press Section of the North China Expeditionary Force, the lowering of the fighting spirit of the Chinese soldiers and the serious degree of the internal disunity are beyond our imagination. In the present campaign, the deterioration of the enemy's fighting morale has been shown in an unmistakable manner. The Chinese soldiers were always found fleeing from the battlefield, leaving many positions to be smashed by our forces right and left.

Especially, it is noteworthy that the surrenderers including Commander Sun Tien-ying of the newly organized 5th Army Corps and other officers were so large in number that they were twice the number of the dead bodies left on the battle ground. The proportion of the surrenderers has really increased by 100 per cent as compared with the number in the year 1941. This must be taken as a positive proof that through the development of the War of Greater East Asia the Chungking officers and men have begun to entertain doubt about the objective of resisting Japan and to lose confidence in their victory.

Both Chungking and Yenan are claiming that since the War of

(Continued on Page 2)

HOSPITAL SHIPS OF GERMANY HIT IN ARCTIC OCEAN

British-U.S. Planes Make Attack 4 Times In Mediterranean

Domei

BERLIN, May 9.—Anti-Axis air forces are carrying on atrocious attacks repeatedly on German hospital ships in the waters of the Arctic Ocean and the Mediterranean.

A German hospital ship was subjected to bombings from the Soviet air corps and torpedoing of anti-Axis submarines on May 7 lasting over a period of four hours.

The visibility was clear on that day and the attack was launched in spite of the obviousness of the markings on the ship. However, by dextrous maneuverings of its course, the ship barely escaped the disastrous fusillade of bombs and torpedoes.

Again yesterday, a formidable formation of British-American air forces pounced on a German hospital ship off the northern coast of Bone in the Mediterranean, attacking the ship with bombs and machine-gun fire four times during the hours from 12 till 4 p.m. In this instance too, the Red Cross mark was plainly visible.

Italy Files Protest

Domei

ROME, May 9.—During the past few weeks, American air forces have repeatedly bombed Italian hospital ships and the Italian Government has rigorously protested to the United States through the Swiss Government.

The Italian protest to the United States Government said that it has been proved that the pilots of American bombers blindly bombed Italian hospital ships although they recognized clearly the hospital ship marks on them.

The Italian Government protested against the inhuman act of the American air forces as violating the Hague Treaty of 1907.

15 CHINESE IN U.S. NAVY RELEASED BY JAPANESE

Taken Prisoners During Corregidor Attack

Domei

MANILA, May 8.—Fifteen Chinese who were serving in the United States navy and taken prisoners by the Japanese were released and handed over to the Chinese Association of Manila this afternoon.

These Chinese were employed as cooks or doing menial work as crew of the gunboats, Mindanao and Oahu, of the United States Far Eastern Fleet and were captured by the Japanese Forces in the operation against Corregidor.

They were originally brought from Shanghai, Tientsin and Canton lured by the skilful propaganda of the United States navy but since their joining the United States naval service, they were cruelly treated.

Since their detention as war prisoners, they have fully appreciated the kind treatment given by the Japanese authorities compared with the inhuman treatment received while in the American navy.

N.Y. Times Reporter Detained by Britishers

Domei

LISBON, May 8.—The disclosure of the detention for 10 days of Frank Louis Kluckhorn, well-known correspondent of the New York Times, by the British military authorities on the Tunisian front is reported to have excited the American Government and civilian circles, according to dispatches reaching here from Washington.

The New York Daily Mirror reported that Kluckhorn was imprisoned while with the British forces as war correspondent for his dispatch to the New York Times to the effect that "as the British Supreme Command has taken the policy of stationing the American and French rebel forces in the most dangerous positions and bringing the British forces to the spot after the battle is over, the American and French rebel forces harbor intense dissatisfaction over the situation."

Italian Submarines Sink 4 Vessels Of 28,700 Tons in Indian Ocean

Lieutenant Gazana, Who Commanded Flotilla, Noted for His Achievement in Smashing Empress of Canada and U.S. Aircraft Carrier

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, May 8.—It has been revealed that Italian submarines have recently been active in the Indian Ocean, sinking four anti-Axis merchantmen, totaling about 28,700 tons.

Last Saturday, the heroic Italian submarines under the command of Lieutenant Gazana returned to a certain base when the Italian High Command announced the brilliant results.

Lieutenant Gazana is the famous Italian commander, who has hitherto scored brilliant victories as many as four times, three of which were gained in the Atlantic. Enemy vessels sunk in the Atlantic by the submarine flotilla under the command of this Lieutenant total 12, aggregating 102,600 tons, and among them were the Empress of Canada of 23,517 tons, and an American aircraft carrier of the Pensacola-class of 10,000 tons.

It is also pointed out that Italian submarines with their bases in the Atlantic have sunk since the beginning of the war 131 enemy vessels, including 23 oil tankers (211,712 tons), totaling altogether 1,002,024 tons, in addition to six enemy warships, involving the American battleships, Mississippi and Maryland. Besides these, they have also damaged 13 Anglo-American war vessels, totaling 118,021 tons.

SPAIN ADHERES TO NEUTRALITY

Franco Reiterates Non-Combatant Stand In Speech at Sevilla

The non-combatant status of Spain was reiterated by Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco, who is now on an inspection tour of military installations throughout Spain, in an address made at Sevilla on Friday, according to a Madrid dispatch to Domei.

General Franco declared that the present war can be divided into three stages. During the first stage, the war was centered around continental supremacy over Europe; in the second stage, the combat was expanded to the Mediterranean and the Atlantic; in the present stage, war between culture and Bolshevism is being staged.

On the advent of the second stage, Spain took a non-belligerent attitu[illegible] with the coming of the [illegible] stage, it has become extremely difficult to maintain peace within Spain, declared General Franco.

"For sake of Spanish independence and integrity, Spain will not hesitate to take up arms, as much as she is determined to remain in a pacific state. Spain will always keep strict surveillance for any encroachment upon her coast or border," he emphasized.

MORE AIRPLANE CARRIERS, DESTROYERS DUE FOR U.S.

Step Taken to Cope With U-Boat Menace

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 9.—The United States is now building a large number of convoy destroyers and convoy aircraft carriers to protect transports against the activity of German submarines, according to reports from Washington.

With the construction of convoy destroyers, all destroyers now being used for escorting transports are expected to be used for other purposes. Convoy destroyers can be constructed in one half of the time required for building ordinary destroyers, and thus it is said that the construction of a large number of them is possible.

The United States Navy Department believes that convoy destroyers and convoy aircraft carriers will be very effective in protecting transports against submarine attacks.

Java Press Body Meets

Domei

JOGJAKARTA, May 9.—The Java Press Association held a general meeting here and discussed various measures dealing with the wartime situation yesterday morning, it was learned.

At the general meeting, the Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Military Administration in Java explained matters concerning the registration of the native newspapermen.

Soviets Aid Poles

Domei

MOSCOW, May 10.—The Soviet Government decided today to help the Poles residing in the Soviet Union to form a Polish division and to join the Red Army at the front.

SAVANTS TO GET PRIZE AWARDS

Men of Literature, Scientists Slated For Highest Honors

The 33rd commendation ceremonies for the conferment of prize awards presented by the Imperial Household and the Imperial Academy for distinguished works and services in the fields of literature, social science and science, will be held on Thursday at the Imperial Academy in Ueno.

The ceremonies will be conducted in the presence of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, who will each tender congratulatory addresses, and numerous other dignitaries.

The Imperial Gifts are to be awarded to Dr. Junpei Shinobu, Ll.D., for his discourse on wartime international law, Dr. Tanemoto Furuta, M.D., for his experiments on blood types, and Dr. Hitoshi Kihara, D.Sc., for his experiments on cellular transmission of wheat.

The Imperial Academy Awards will be presented to Dr. Teijiro Yabuta, D. Agr., for his biochemical studies of products of bacterial metabolism, Drs. Kenzo Tamura, M.D., Morizo Ishitate, Ph.D., and Tamana Kihara, M.D., for their studies in the nature of the cardiac stimulant action of Japanese camphor, and Dr. Isamu Jinta, D.Sc., for his experiments on the chemical structure of X-ray.

British Home Secretary Attacks Low Birth Rate

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 8.—The decrease in child birth rate in England has brought a serious problem to the population question, declared British Home Secretary Herbert Morrison today, according to London reports.

The Home Secretary's statement on this matter is substantially as follows:

"The total population of England is now 45,000,000, but the number of children in England is almost the same as it was in 1876 when the total population was 24,000,000.

"The belief that the birth rate has fallen only in the upper class is wrong. The decrease in birth rate is seen in all classes except only in the lowest class. The crisis the British population problem is now facing is extremely serious and the Government has no measures to remedy this grave situation.

Holds Graduation Rites

Domei

MACASSAR, May 9.—The Macassar Japanese Language School held its third graduation ceremony yesterday attended by 622 students.

The majority of the graduates will continue to study in the post-graduate course of the school, while others here already found employment.

Since the opening of the school in September last year, nearly 2,000 students have been graduated.

Esteva Back in Vichy

Domei

VICHY, May 9.—Vice-Admiral Jean Esteva, French Resident-General in Tunisia, left the city of Tunis by air before the British forces entered the city, and reached Vichy yesterday via Italy.

HONGKONG BANS USE OF DOLLAR AS FROM JUNE 1

Military Scrip to Be Only Valid Currency--Regulations Drafted

Domei

HONGKONG, May 9.—The Government-General of Hongkong has decided to prohibit the use of the Hongkong dollar as from June 1, thus making the military scrip the sole legal currency.

In this connection, three regulations will be put into force from May 10; namely, currency regulations covering Hongkong currency through military scrip in the Japanese-occupied Hongkong territories, regulations regarding the wholesale exchange of Hongkong dollars with military scrip and notice concerning the enforcement of regulations stipulating the sale and purchase as well as the removal of the currency.

The strengthened currency and financial foundations are expected to contribute a great deal toward the reconstruction of New Hongkong.

Immediately after the occupation of Hongkong, the Japanese military authorities made military scrip the basic currency, but with regard to the abolition of the Hongkong dollar, they have taken a very cautious attitude so as not to bring a sudden change to the life of the local Chinese community.

However, along with the progress of Hongkong's rehabilitation work, the military scrip was widely circulated and the Hongkong dollar has become worthless; thus, leading to its present abolition.

Some 500,000 Chinese nationals in this city regard the present step, taken by the Japanese authorities, as a natural order of things, and they are showing a positive attitude of wholeheartedly cooperating with the Japanese authorities toward the smooth and healthy operation of Hongkong's economy.

ANTI-SOVIET SENTIMENT STILL STRONG IN AMERICA

Seen in Lower Class, Gallup Polls Reveal

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 8.—The anti-Soviet sentiment is still very strong in the United States, according to the recent Gallup polls, it is reported from New York.

The question asked by the Gallup polls was "Do you think the Soviet Union will give reliable cooperation to the anti-Axis nations in the future?"

The replies to the above question resulted as follows:

Those who think the Soviet Union is dependable for cooperation	44 per cent
Those who do not think the Soviet Union is dependable for cooperation	34 "
Those who could not definitely give a reply	22 "

Furthermore, the Gallup polls revealed that while the upper intelligent class is friendly toward the Soviet Union, the lower class of the American public has a strong anti-Soviet feeling.

Britain's New Plane Bared

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 9.—The activity of "bomber planes to attack tanks" in the Tunisian front was announced by Sir Stafford Cripps, British Minister of Airplane Production, according to London reports.

"The airplane production in England has recently shown an increase of 25 to 30 per cent compared with past figures," Sir Stafford said. "In the Tunisian front, "bomber planes for attacking tanks" have shown remarkable activities and in the future this new type of bombers will be used in place of the former dive bombers."

Churchill to See Stalin

Mainichi

LISBON, May 8.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill is planning to visit Moscow, according to reports from London. The object of his visit is to directly confer with Premier Josef Stalin concerning the Soviet-Polish problem.

Hopeh Fighting Named West Hopeh Campaign

Domei

JAPANESE BASE ALONG PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY May 9.—The present operations in the Chungking West Hopeh War Zone's Third Army Zone launched on May 1, together with the campaign in the Fourth Army Zone of the same War Zone launched April 20, will be named "West Hopeh Campaign," it has been decided by the Japanese military authorities here.

SOVIET DRIVES BEING CHECKED

Big Red Army Force In Kuban Area Fails To Effect Advance

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, May 9.—The German army authorities last evening commented on the battle in the Kuban sector as follows:

"The battle in the Kuban bridgehead is a battle of attrition, indeed. Five Red army corps and two air corps are being held in check there. This bridgehead is a 120-kilometer front extending from Novorossisk, now in German hands, to the sandy strip of the Sea of Azov.

"With the object of controlling the Strait of Kertch, the Soviet forces are desperately struggling to break up the Reich-Rumanian positions in this section. Thus far, however, the Soviets have been able to occupy only a narrow landing point in the south of Novorossisk after suffering serious losses.

"In every section, the Soviet forces have not succeeded in piercing Axis positions. With their efforts to entrap the Axis forces smashed too, the Soviets have failed in attempts either to take back Novorossisk or to occupy a landing point in the rear of the Axis forces."

92 Soviet Planes Doomed

A total of 92 Soviet planes were shot down by the Luftwaffe yesterday, according to a communique issued by the Fuehrer's Headquarters at noon today.

Meanwhile, the communique said the Germans lost only six machines.

Aoki Arrives in Davao; Makes Round of Calls

Domei

DAVAO, May 9.—Continuing his tour of inspection of the Japanese occupied Southern Regions, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and his party arrived here at 11:05 o'clock this morning via air.

Coming in the wake of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's recent visit to Manila, the arrival of Minister Aoki has greatly inspired the citizens of Davao who turned out in full force to welcome Mr. Aoki.

After a short rest at the Naval Officers' Club, Minister Aoki and his party spent the afternoon visiting the Commandants of the Japanese Army and Navy Forces stationed in Davao, branch office of the Philippine Military Administration, City Office, Japanese Association and the local Policemen's Training Institute.

Tojo Back in Tokyo

Completing his inspection trip to the Philippines, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo returned to Tokyo at 12:40 p.m. on Sunday and immediately went to his official residence.

The Prime Minister it is recalled, arrived in Manila on the morning of May 5 and personally inspected actual conditions in the Philippines.

He left Manila on May 6 and after a short stay in Taiwan, arrived at Fukuoka on Saturday.

Prime Minister Tojo spent one night at Osaka and left for Tokyo Sunday morning.

Papen Sees Inonu

Mainichi

ZURICH, May 9.—German Ambassador to Turkey, Franz von Papen, conferred with Turkish President Ismet Inonu yesterday and at the conference Turkish Foreign Minister Numan R. Menemencioglu was also present, it is reported from Ankara.

AXIS REPULSES ENEMY ATTACK NEAR BIZERTA

Italian Units Hold Positions in North Sector of Tunisia

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, May 9.—The Reichsfuehrer's Headquarters issued the following announcement at noon today:

"1. In the southern sector of Bizerta, the Axis forces are stemming the onslaught of the numerically superior anti-Axis forces.

"2. After terrific street warfare, the Axis forces in the city of Tunis have withdrawn to new positions, southeast of the city, according to the original stratagem.

"3. Over the coast of Tunisia the Axis forces shot down 27 anti-Axis planes but lost three of their planes."

Italians Repulse Enemy
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, May 9.—In the northern sector of the Tunisian Front the Italian forces are engaged in furious fighting with the Anglo-American troops with the grim determination not to yield to the enemy even for one step, the Italian High Command announced today.

In the southern area, the announcement added, the Italians pushed back the attackers, while a unit of anti-Axis four-engined bombers attacked two Axis positions but the damages were negligible.

Ferociously Resisting Foe
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, May 8.—In connection with the war situation in Tunisia, the German army authorities today declared as follows:

"The anti-Axis forces in the central and northern sectors of Tunisia attacked the Italo-German forces with a powerful force of tanks and planes on May 6. On the 7th the Italo-Germans found it unavoidable to abandon Bizerta at last. Preparations for this deployment, of course, had been started several days before. The operation was effected after destroying all military facilities and ships which could not be brought to the positions in the rear.

"In the central area, too, the numerically superior anti-Axis forces, pressing hard on the Axis side, entered the city of Tunis. Street warfare is now going on. As a result of the most terrific and expensive battle throughout the Tunisian front, the British 1st Army and the American 5th Army in the same sector occupied Axis positions.

"An Axis anti-aircraft gun unit in the east of Mateur, for instance, crushed 54 out of 120 enemy tanks. Fuel had run short and it was impossible for the same unit to retreat when the enemy tanks closed in. Heroically, however, it disposed of the enemy tanks at zero range. But the monster machines came too near. It was impossible to fire any longer. Then, all the unit members rushed into the groups of tanks with bayo-

(Continued on Page 2)

Britain, Italy Slated To Exchange Prisoners

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 9.—British and Italian war prisoners will be exchanged at the port of Ismail today through the good offices of the International Red Cross Society.

Italian prisoners to be exchanged include 2,012 surgeons and nurses, and 409 wounded soldiers, while the British prisoners to be exchanged are 350 surgeons and nurses, and 91 wounded soldiers.

The British and Italian exchange ships, three each, are scheduled to embark from the port of Ismail tomorrow.

General Yeh Gives Party

The Chinese Military Mission headed by General Yeh Peng, War Minister, which has finished inspecting military conditions here, was host at a dinner at the Imperial Hotel last night to prominent Japanese military leaders as well as Government authorities.

Among those present at the function were General Kenji Doihara, Commander of the Eastern Army Headquarters, and Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, War Vice-Minister.

UNREST GROWS IN WEST ASIA

Lack of Foodstuffs Becoming Critical-- Inflation Intensifies

Mainichi

SOFIA, May 8.—The foodstuff problem in West Asia is reportedly assuming serious proportions.

As has been already reported, due to the requisitioning of foodstuffs by the Anglo-American forces following their entry into West Asia, the inhabitants there have come to experience a food famine and the inflation of currency has been greatly intensified, thus frequently leading to riots among them.

However, the Anglo-American authorities have no proper measures to deal with the situation, and they have vainly attempted to oppress the people by force.

Pointing out the intensification of the situation, the British magazine, Economist, recently stated as follows.

"The problem of foodstuffs is the major issue in various West Asian countries at present. The shortage of foodstuffs has been brought about by the poor crop in 1941 and also by the present war.

There is, at present, a dispute between the Iranian and London Governments. The former demanded the latter to augment the issuance of currency for the purpose of supplying foodstuffs to the anti-Axis forces, but the British Government is strongly opposed to the idea, saying that it will increase the menace of inflation due to the shortage of foodstuffs.

"The Egyptian Government, too, is facing a similar difficulty with regard to foodstuffs, oil and fiber articles, etc. And it is pointed out that the cancer of the trouble lies in the fact that the people both in Iran and Egypt are showing a very non-cooperative attitude toward their Governments.

"The difficulty which various West Asian nations are now experiencing in dealing with the foodstuffs problem is not a local or national one but it is an international question. Divided political principles, the blockade of trade, political unrest and economic nationalism; all these are hampering the mutual assistance of various West Asian countries."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Greater East Asia their relations have been adjusted and are stressing that the fighting power against Japan has been further strengthened. On the contrary, the fact is otherwise. There are no signs of any improvement in their relations so that the true condition of their being different factions and different armies is being revealed. There were cases of the Communist army attempting to take advantage of the vanquishing of the Chiang Kai-shek army at the hands of the Imperial Forces to bring the leaders of the Chiang army to its own side.

In the meantime, the Chiang Kai-shek army also launched a plan of destroying the Communist army. This discovery has revealed that the the relations existing between the two armies are now exactly the same as at the time of the armed opposition of the two armies in the year before last when the Communist troops never hesitated to flee from the front line leaving the Wei Li-huang army to its annihilation.

Furthermore, the fact that the trends of a split at the fighting front have become manifest among the Chungking troops should be regarded as a fatal blow to the Chiang Kai-shek regime. Exposing the flank and rear to the risk of enemy attack, the Imperial Forces valiantly carried out the encircling operations against the Chiang forces, but the Chungking military leaders at the front were found seeking their own personal safety. Remaining inactive with folded arms, the enemy troops never tried to make an attack. Our side found this rather hard to understand.

In view of the fact that the Chungking leaders have not extended their helping hands to the 24th Army Corps, leaving it to its own fate of annihilation, it is easy to see that at present the Chungking military leaders now offering resistance to Japan are fast reverting to the original character of war lords, causing the supreme commanding power of Chiang Kai-shek to become weaker than ever. Through the reversion to the spot self-supply principle as an expediency due to the defeat in fighting, the disintegration of the Chungking army is confidently expected to be accelerated.

Thus the basis of Chungking for offering resistance to Japan has begun to collapse as clearly revealed in the course of the present military operation in North China.

Traveling Music Corps Set to Give Lofty Entertainment to Workers

Plans are under way for the organization of a Traveling Service to the Nation Through Music Corps to bring superior, and high quality music to the rural folks and to furnish a sound and healthy form of amusement for industrial workers on the production front as well as to contribute toward the music enlightenment movement.

In this connection, the Japan Music and Culture Society has launched an undertaking under a similar system as that of the successful and well received traveling shows run by the Japanese Traveling Show Association.

If preparations progress according to schedule, the towns and villages in the various rural districts of Japan will be benefited toward the middle of June by performances of lofty and inspiring music which had hitherto been denied to the people in these areas.

On the same plan, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, with a membership of about 50 musicians, toured the various districts in Tohoku and Hokkaido last autumn, and again, in the fall of this year, they contemplate to make the rounds of the Kansai and Sanin districts.

The Traveling Music Corps, contemplated at present, will be organized on much smaller scale and will include in their itinerary not only the cities and the towns, but also the remote corners in the various districts. Special emphasis will be placed on the performance of the music corps for the benefit of the industrial workers.

About 20 corps will be organized at the headquarters of the Japan Music and Cultural Society in Tokyo, and adding to this those organized in Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe and other branch offices, the total will number some 30 to 50 corps. One corps will consist of about five members, including an appropriate combination of singers, violinists, pianists, accordion players and others.

Musical performances will be given in the factories, mines, agricultural and fishing districts and in small towns and villages. However, at times, under the sponsorship of the Japan Music and Culture Society or at the request of the Service to The Nation Through Industry associations, industrial associations and the Imperial Rule Association and other bodies, concentrated programs in certain specified districts will also be attempted.

As the aim of the musical programs is to propagate interest in lofty and high class music, the selection of the musical pieces will be given due consideration. In the selection of the members of the corps, the policy will be to include first class musicians.

According to plans contemplated for this year, one corps will give about 10 performances making the total number of performances by the entire corps from about 300 to 500 for the year.

Then, performances need not necessarily be confined to theaters or public halls for, according to the prevailing circumstances, the noon hour at the factories may be utilized to give the performances in factory yards.

BRITISH DEFEAT SPURS JINNAH

Contacts Gandhi to Oust Foe From India; Viceroy Not Picked

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—The British position in India has become extremely difficult recently due to the proposal made by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of All-India Moslem League, to Mahatma Gandhi for his cooperation to drive Britain from India, spurred by the annihilating defeat of the British army at the Arakan front, the Times correspondent reported.

Due to this situation, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill is unable to name a candidate for the post of the Viceroy of India to succeed Lord Linlithgow.

However, it is rumored that some member of the British War Cabinet will be selected for the Indian post and among the names recently mentioned are Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Privy Council, Sir Archibald J. M. St. Clair Sinclair, former Secretary of State for Air, and others.

Even the name of General Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British army in India, is mentioned in some quarters. However, no decision has yet been made by Churchill.

Axis Repulses Enemy Attack Near Bizerta

(Continued from Page 1)

nets and hand-grenades.

"Meanwhile, the Axis forces which withdrew from Bizerta are engaged in a resistance battle between the city and Tunis. In a considerably wide section, extending from the south of Tunis to Enfidaville, too, the Italo-Germans troops are putting up a spirited resistance without a let-up."

Germans Not Surprised

The difficulty of maintaining the bridge-head in Tunisia had been foreseen since the time of the collapse of the Mareth defense line due to the pressure of the numerically superior enemy forces. It had been predicted that sooner or later the Axis forces would be compelled to withdraw from Tunisia.

Accordingly, the Germans in general have not received such a shock as they felt when the Sixth Army met its doom at Stalingrad. They merely feel a light disappointment. They are now worried over the fate of the German officers and men continuing their last resistance at Tunisia and are expressing sympathy for them.

The tone of the German press is summarized as follows:

1. The six-month resistance of the Axis forces in North Africa has earned "time" for the completion of the southern defense line in Europe. Its mission has been attained.

2. The withdrawal from Tunisia would not affect the war situation as a whole. The enemy will design landing on the European continent but the Axis forces have completed full preparations for counter-attacking. There is no anxiety, therefore, on that account.

American Plane Crashes; 14 Killed in Oklahoma

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 9.—An American army plane crashed in the city of Oklahoma last night and 11 soldiers and three civilians were killed in the accident, the United States War Department announced today.

SHONAN INDIANS MAKE DONATION

Thank Japan Red Cross For Forwarding Letters; Contribute ¥1,000

Domei

SHONAN, May 10.—Greatly appreciative of the good offices of the Japan Red Cross Society in forwarding messages from friends and relatives in the homeland, the Indian residents in Shonan are making successive contributions to the Japan Red Cross Society.

In July of last year, the families and relatives of the Indians remaining in Shonan at the outset of the war were enabled to send messages through the efforts of the International Red Cross. These communications were first dispatched to Tokyo and then delivered to the Indians in Shonan through the hands of the Japan Red Cross.

The feeling of profound gratitude filled the hearts of the Indians receiving news of the folks at home, and their feelings found expression in the contributions that are pouring into the Japan Red Cross office. Already the ¥1,000 mark has been exceeded and the authorities receiving the donations are arranging to turn over the funds to the Japan Red Cross.

Yokohama Indians to Meet

The members of the Indian community of Yokohama will hold a meeting today at 6 p.m. at the premises of the India Club, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, to commemorate the 86th anniversary of the Great Indian Revolution, known as the Indian Mutiny of 1857, when not only the Indian soldiers, but the the general masses in India determinedly rose against the British tyrants to drive them out of India, it was announced by D. W. Sadani, president of the Yokohama branch of the Indian Independence League.

Vatican-Japan Broadcast Due

The Vatican announced on May 8 that the Vatican Broadcasting Station will hereafter broadcast special programs to Japan at 7:30 p.m. (3.30 a.m. Tokyo Time) on Tuesday every week, according to a May 8 Domei dispatch from Rome.

Mannerheim Recovers

Domei

HELSINKI, May 9.—Field Marshal Baron Karl G. von Mannerheim, Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish army, returned to Helsinki today from Switzerland where he had been recuperating from illness.

LABOR DISPUTES IN U.S. MOUNT

May Precipitate Serious Domestic Problem; Many Industries Hit

There is a strong tendency in the United States for labor disputes to increase, according to a view advanced in the Oriental Economist, an influential economic weekly in Tokyo. It maintains that the tendency may precipitate a serious domestic problem in the United States. The following is an outline of the article:

Labor disputes in the United States have been increasing in number of late. It is not known in how many cases strikes have been resorted to, or whether strikes in that country have been increasing in number or not because of the scarcity of detailed cable information.

Up to last fall, there was a tendency for labor strikes in that country to decrease in number, judging from the decrease in the number of days lost in strikes. It may still be persisting. This tendency is due to the fact that in May, last year, both the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor complied with the demand of President Franklin Roosevelt not to resort to strike while the present world war is in progress. Moreover, the Wartime Labor Bureau of the United States, which was instituted in January, last year, has the power to arbitrate in labor disputes at all important war industrial factories.

Labor Disputes Increasing

In spite of this fact, labor disputes have been steadily increasing in number and threaten to become widespread. Workers engaged in iron and steel and kindred industries, who obtained an increase in wages to a reasonable degree not long ago, are again demanding a further raise. The labor union of railway men representing some one million members and automobile factory workers are demanding a 30 per cent raise. The clothes makers' union representing 32,000 members, which is affiliated with the A.F.L. went on strike in February, demanding higher wages.

A dispute between coal mine owners and some 450,000 miners is still going on, the latter demanding a raise of $1 a day on their wages. At the end of February, a labor dispute broke out when workers at the Seattle factory of Boeing Airplane Company demanded a raise in wages, and it spread to eight other airplane manufacturing factories in the Western parts of the United States. The dispute was settled according to the ruling of the Wartime Labor Bureau, with the result that the workers at the Boeing factory obtained a raise of 4 per cent for each hour of work and the workers at the other factories 7 per cent.

Cause of Demand

American workers have been demanding raise in their wages usually on the ground that the cost of living has risen. In response to this demand, the United States Government deems it proper to give them a raise in proportion to the rise in the cost of living and suggests a 15 per cent raise, adopting as basis the rise in the cost of living from January, 1941, to May, 1942. However, the laborers insist that the cost of living has risen more than four per cent since Many, 1942, up to February, this year.

The capitalists maintain that the raise in wages must be in proportion to the rise in the cost of living as investigated by the American Industrial Research Bureau. According to the findings of the Bureau, the rise in living cost since May, 1942, is four per cent while the raise given the workers last is 7½ per cent for each hour of work.

We are unable to say which party is right in this regard since we have no information on which we may base our judgment. At any rate, the A.F.L. and C.I.O. are demanding raise in wages, fixing of the minimum wage and fixing of the maximum prices of commodities under the rationing system in order to stabilize the living condition of the working class.

Not Mere Haggling

This is not a matter of mere haggling on the part of labor unions to gain higher incomes for workers. It is the basic policy of the labor unions, demanding the government to do away with various conditions which have been causing the instability of living. From the nature of this demand, we can imagine that the American people are undergoing serious difficulties and that the American Government is necessitated to formulate a definite policy to cope with the situation.

But the difficulties cannot be done away with simply by complying with the demand of the labor unions for increased wages. The reason for this is not far to seek. "Time," The American journal, Time, explains it fully when it said: "If this demand is complied with, it is inevitable that the prices of industrial products will rise automatically. The agricultural class, which has been seeking for an opportunity to raise the prices of their products, will make a new demand for a raise in the prices of their products, taking advantage of the situation. If this condition of affairs is allowed to take its natural course, labor wages and commodity prices will continue to rise indefinitely."

Tendency to Cooperate

There is a strong tendency for labor organizations to cooperate in the face of the present war situation. The primary object of the Council of Labor Organizations, representing the C.I.O., A. F. L. and other labor organizations, which was brought into being on February 2, this year, is to study the American war policy and the problem of the post-war reconstruction of the country.

With the American participation in the world war, the American public has ceased to have much sympathy with labor disputes. Under the circumstance, the influence of labor unions has been waning. The formation of the Council of Labor Organizations, resulting from the cooperation of labor unions, may be regarded as a measure of self-defense.

But the fact that the Council of Labor Organizations has taken up these highly political problems, when the labor unions' interest has been gradually shifting from the mere demand for higher wages to the general economic policy of the government, is extremely significant. This situation is bound to have a very profound bearing upon the development of the government's economic policy in the future.

Efficiency Declines

Moreover, the problems of the recent decline in efficiency at all important industrial factories and the increase in the number of sabotages have been growing increasingly acute. According to information given by the Time, 26 per cent of the workers at the Boeing Airplane manufacturing factories, despite the fact that they had a holiday on last Christmas, failed to report to work on the following days.

At the motorcar factories in Detroit, 3,000 operatives in the department of electric welding failed to show up on the same day, with the result that the producing capacity that day was lowered by 30 per cent. At a dockyard in Seattle, the number of absentee workers during last year reached one twelfth of the total number of workers.

The situation is generally attributed to lack of proper housing facilities for workers, congestion of transportation facilities, excessive work and poor management of working conditions, although it is true that delinquency due to the increased incomes is partly responsible for it.

F.D.R.'s Attempt Will Fail

The American Congress and the Roosevelt Administration seek to solve the problem by taking over the management of inefficient factories, which have been delaying the work, and meeting out heavier punishment to saboteurs. But [illegible] an influential labor organizatio[illegible]s the union of motor car drivers maintains that the attempt to control workers at the threat of punishment is bound to fail, being conducive to stimulate their antipathy and depressive to their morale. It declares that the short-sighted policy and inadequate plan of the government in handling the wartime industries are chiefly responsible for the development of the present situation.

Honors War Wounded

On the occasion of Italy's Army Day, Colonel Guido Bertoni, Military Attache of the Italian Embassy here, invited about 26 wounded Japanese soldiers of the First Military Hospital here to his private residence at Imai-cho Azabu-ku yesterday.

All members of Colonel Bertoni's family held a party for the wounded soldiers. Special coffee and wine were served.

The party spent the afternoon telling tales of heroism of both Japan and Italy and also dwelt on a number of other interesting topics.

Photo shows Colonel Bertoni with two of the wounded.

Minister Tsutsui Gives Donation to Rumanians

Domei

BUCHAREST, May 9.—Japanese Minister to Bucharest, Kiyoshi Tsutsui, donated 100,000 leis to the families of Rumanian troops fighting in the front on the occasion of Tencho-Setsu.

Amau Returns From Nagoya

Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, who paid homage at the Atsuta Shrine at 8:30 a.m. on Sunday, left Nagoya at 9:16 a.m., arriving in Tokyo at 3:25 p.m.

Ino Visits Ise Shrines

Hiroya Ino, former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, visited the Grand Shrines of Ise on Sunday morning to report on his resignation and then paid homage at the Kashihara Shrine in the afternoon.

EUROPEAN JAPANESE CHINESE CUISINE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
アスターハウスホテル
17 WHAMPOO RD, SHANGHAI
T. FUKAMI Mgr

PORTRAITS
EXPERT ECHNIQUE
ARIGA PHOTO STUDIO
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
Tel Ginza (57) 1563
NEAR SUKIYABASHI TRAM CROSSING

The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.
Abe Shoten
4 Awajicho, 1-chome Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25) (3460)

Houses for Sale at Kobe

Two foreign-style houses, situated within the best residential part of the hill (Kitanocho 3-chome).

The houses are well built and were recently renovated.

One house: 9 rooms, 2 bathrooms. The other: 7 rooms, 2 covered-in verandas, 1 bathroom. Both houses with ample servants' quarters and all modern conveniences, Electricity, Gas, water, etc.

APPLY TO
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents
26, Naniwa-machi, Kobe
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423, 1424.

For Your Satisfaction
Ask for
VOLCANO
brand
MACARONI
Sold at all leading grocers.
TAKAHASHI MACARONI CO., LTD.

SOUTH'S YOUTH TO STUDY HERE

20 Students Slated To Train as Leaders-- Due in Japan in June

Mainichi

MACASSAR, May 8.—In order to train leaders from among the native inhabitants of the South for the reconstruction and development of industry in the southern occupied territories, a decision has been reached by the Military Administration in the related regions to dispatch 20 students, 10 from the Celebes, seven from Borneo and three from Ceram, for study in Japan by the middle of June.

The students from the South will be taught to understand the Japanese national spirit and at the same time will be guided to realize the sacred mission of the building up of Greater East Asia.

Then, on the completion of their education, the students will return to their native places to occupy important posts as leaders in the industrial development of their home districts.

Young men around the age of 20, with an education equivalent to that of the middle school or a higher standard, were selected from the native inhabitants based on rigid tests as to their character, superior ability and for the soundness of both body and mind. They will enroll in technical schools to take up the study of agricultural science, engineering, science, medicine, pharmacy and so forth.

Graduation from the special course will require from two to three years and the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the International Student Institute will assume all the responsibility for the welfare of the students.

On arriving here the students will receive a one-year preparatory training in the Japanese language, and in all, their stay in Japan will be from three to four years.

DRY CLEANED like new!
Superb Cleaning and Pressing by
MURAI, THE CLEANER
Nakayamate 3-chome, West of Kitano Primary School, Kobe
Telephone: Fukiai. 1579
Note: For the convenience of those living in the suburbs (Tarumi, Shukugawa, etc.) our delivery boy will call once a week.

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA. Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA. 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE. 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

H. OBA
HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
Ladies Hair Shampoo, Electrical Face and Head Massage
PERMANENT WAVE (Rapid Hair Drying Process)
Branch Parlor: Basement of Imperial Hotel Lobby
Main Parlor: No. 4. Tamuracho, 1-chome
Tel. No. 1062 Ginza

THE Sumitomo Bank LIMITED
Head office: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed .. ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 66,040,000
President: HAYASHI OKAHASHI
HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto
OVERSEAS OFFICES: SHANGHAI & DAIREN
KOBE BRANCH: Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-46
KYOTO BRANCH: Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2118

Notice!
Nippon Times
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
for TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA and KOBE in Booklet Form will shortly be published for 1943

All readers whose office or home telephone numbers do not appear in the present book, or whose numbers have since been changed are requested to send in additions or corrections IMMEDIATELY.

Please address
HEAD OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku,
BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA—Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA—157, Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE—65, Naniwa-machi, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

Last Name First Name Initial
....
Office phone ....
Home phone ....
Please print or typewrite

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA